

11.6 Geotechnical Investigation



23241 Arroyo Vista Rancho Santa Margarita CA 92688

voice: 949.888.6513 fax: 949.888.1380 web: www.gmugeo.com

Report of Geotechnical Investigation, Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

Prepared for R. D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT

December 4, 2013

GMU Project No. 13-160-00



23241 Arroyo Vista Rancho Santa Margarita CA 92688

voice: 949.888.6513 fax: 949.888.1380 web: www.gmugeo.com

DATE: December 4, 2013

TRANSMITTAL

R. D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT

2955 Main Street, Third Floor

Irvine, CA 92614 GMU PROJECT: 13-160-00

ATTENTION: Mr. Anthony Wrzosek, Vice President of Planning & Development

SUBJECT: Geotechnical Investigation, Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse

Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

WE ARE SENDING THE FOLLOWING:

Three (3) wet copies and One (1) Electronic copy of our "Report of Geotechnical Investigation, Lido House Hotel, City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California," dated December 4, 2013.

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INTRODUCTION

PURPOSE

This report presents the results of our geotechnical investigation for the planned Lido House Hotel-City Hall Site Reuse Project, located at 3300 Newport Boulevard, in the City of Newport Beach, California (see Plate 1 – Location Map). The purpose of this report is to provide a review of the current site plans; provide a summary of our geotechnical investigation, laboratory testing, data analysis, and conclusions; and then provide geotechnical recommendations pertaining to site grading and design and construction of the proposed buildings and other site improvements (i.e., pool, driveways, parking lots, site walls, exterior concrete flatwork, etc.).

SCOPE

In preparing this report, the following scope of work was performed.

- 1. Reviewed background information pertaining to the site, including historic aerial photographs and published geologic maps. A search of the City of Newport Beach records yielded no previous geotechnical reports for the subject site.
- 2. Performed an initial site reconnaissance to access current surface conditions and mark the site for Underground Service Alert.
- 3. Conducted a subsurface exploration program that consisted of the advancement of five (5) Cone Penetration Test (CPT) soundings to a maximum depth of 100 feet, along with five (5) hollow-stem auger drill holes, one to a depth of approximately 75 feet, two to a depth of about 15 feet for infiltration testing, and two to a depth of about 5 feet for R-value testing and pavement design. The drill holes were logged by our project engineer and samples were collected for laboratory testing.
- 4. Performed laboratory testing on bulk and undisturbed samples that were collected during our subsurface exploration. Laboratory testing included the determination of in-situ moisture and density, maximum dry density and optimum moisture content, particle size, Atterberg limits, expansion potential, consolidation and shear strength characteristics, chemical and specialty corrosion testing, and R-value testing.
- 5. Interpreted and evaluated field conditions and laboratory data.

- 6. Performed geotechnical engineering analyses using the field and laboratory data in conjunction with the conceptual site plan. The analysis addressed site seismicity, seismicinduced liquefaction and lateral spreading, foundation design, anticipated static settlements, retaining wall evaluation, groundwater concerns, site infiltration potential, and pavement section design.
- 7. Prepared this report which summarizes the results of our research, subsurface exploration, laboratory and field testing, analyses, conclusions, and recommendations relative to the subject hotel design and general adjacent site development of the subject project.

SITE LOCATION AND DESCRIPTION

The former City Hall site, located on the northeast corner of Newport Boulevard and 32nd Street, is surrounded on all four sides by commercial and business developments. The general location of the site with respect to nearby roadways and landmarks is shown on the attached Plate 1 – Location Map. The existing site improvements include concrete curbs and gutters, asphalt paved streets, parking lot drives and bays, along with concrete driveways, three 2-story buildings and one 1-story building that are of wood-frame construction with conventional foundations, along with adjacent hardscape and landscape improvements. It should be noted that a previous 1-story building was removed at an unknown date along Newport Boulevard northwest of the existing City Hall buildings (near our DH-2 drill hole location). Also, previous gas pumps and underground gas tanks were removed near the southeast corner of the site between the existing 2-story building and 32nd Street in the early 2000's. The general locations of these removed structures are shown on the attached Plate 2 – Geotechnical Map.

The majority of the site is relatively flat and level and drains by sheet flow towards the west, from Via Oporto to Newport Boulevard, to existing storm drain catch basins. There are no slopes on the site. Elevations within the site range from a high of approximately 10.1 feet above mean sea level within the southeastern portion of the site to a low of approximately 7.3 feet above mean sea level within the southwestern portion of the site. The majority of the site is covered by either asphalt pavement or concrete flatwork; however, there are planter and landscape areas that contain large lawn areas, groundcover, shrubs and occasional trees.

BACKGROUND HISTORY AND GEOLOGIC REPORTS

In order to identify and describe the site history and geologic conditions; we reviewed historical aerial photographs and published geologic maps and reports.

AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHY REVIEW

An aerial photo review was performed for the subject site in order to assess historical land use and site development. Air photos reviewed ranged from 1938 through 2013. Photos taken in 1938 show Newport Boulevard paved, but the site itself and adjacent streets were undeveloped. Photos taken in 1953 show development of the site with three initial main buildings and parking lots, and 32nd Street paved and in use. By 1959, Finley Street was constructed. Future photos show little change to the site, except for the addition of several buildings over time and the widening of Newport Boulevard. A list of aerial photographs reviewed is included in the back of the "Reference" section of this report.

PLANNED IMPROVEMENTS AND GRADING

Based on our review of the preliminary site plans, it is proposed to reuse the former City of Newport Beach City Hall site as a 99,625 square-foot 130-room upscale boutique 4-story hotel, a 3,085 square-foot spa and fitness center, a 3,470 square-foot signature restaurant, a 1,735 square foot retail space, a 4,900 square foot conference center, an outdoor pool and spa, outdoor seating areas, and a covered front lobby entryway, and 150 surface parking stalls. The hotel will be surrounded by streets, parking, drives, and wide landscape and hardscape pedestrian areas.

The existing buildings within the former City Hall site will be demolished and removed to allow construction of a new boutique hotel and its related adjacent buildings and site improvements, as mentioned above. Other changes to the old City Hall area will consist of almost the improvement of existing street, drive, and parking stall features along 32nd Street, Via Oporto, and Finley Avenue. New concrete walkways, stairways, patios, and site walls will be constructed around the new buildings. Due to their poor existing condition, it is likely that the existing parking lot and drive aisle pavement sections will need to be removed and replaced with new sections.

Through the majority of the site, proposed grades will remain essentially the same as existing grades with only minor cuts and fills of a few inches up to 1 to 2 feet being required. However, local areas will require more significant grading. We understand that the proposed buildings will have a finish floor elevation of 10.0 feet.

SUBSURFACE EXPLORATION

Our recent subsurface investigation consisted of the advancement of five (5) Cone Penetration Test (CPT) soundings to a maximum depth of 100 feet, along with five (5) hollow-stem auger drill holes, one to a depth of approximately 75 feet, two to a depth of about 15 feet (the top 5 feet used for infiltration testing), and two to a depth of about 5 feet for R-value testing and pavement design.

The logs of each boring are contained in Appendix A-1 and the Legend to Logs is presented as Plate A-1. CPT soundings were performed with a 30-ton CPT rig and a 15-cm² cone with readings taken every 2 cm. The CPT logs and data are contained in Appendix A-2. The approximate locations of the drill holes, pavement core holes, and CPTs are shown on Plate 2 – Geotechnical Map.

INFILTRATION TESTING

Two infiltration tests were performed in general accordance with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board Technical Guidance Document (TGD) Appendices dated March 2011, utilizing the shallow percolation test procedure contained in Section VII.3.8. To comply with the requirements of the TGD, two (2) 8-inch-diameter test holes were excavated adjacent to drill holes DH-1 and DH-5 to a depth of approximately 5 feet using a hollow stem auger drill rig. The infiltration test hole locations are shown for ease of reference on the attached Geotechnical Map, Plate 2.

Logs for DH-1 through DH-5 are contained within Appendix A-1 and indicate that the site is underlain by approximately 5 to 6 feet of dredged fill overlying alluvial soil materials. The dredged fill materials are highly variable and consist of intermixed layers of silts, sands, and silty sands, and clayey sands while the alluvial materials consist of loose to medium dense sands to silty sands to with occasional thick layers of moderately firm to very stiff silts and clays. The holes were drilled to depths of 5 feet and infiltration was monitored from depths ranging from approximately 2 to 5 feet below grade that corresponds to the infiltration zone of a potential infiltration system.

LABORATORY TESTING

Laboratory testing for the subject investigation was performed to determine soil engineering classifications and properties. Testing included the following: in-place moisture and dry density, maximum dry density and optimum moisture content, particle size distribution, Atterberg limits, chemical corrosion suite, consolidation characteristics, undisturbed and remolded shear strengths, subgrade R-Values, sand equivalent, and expansion index tests. Laboratory procedures and recent test results are presented in our Appendix B-1 – GMU Geotechnical Laboratory Procedures and Test Results. Pertinent laboratory test data is also shown on our drill hole logs.

Laboratory test results on samples collected at the site indicate that very low expansive soils are present. Visual descriptions indicate that the on-site dredge fill materials consist of sands and silty sands, while the underlying alluvial materials consist primarily of loose to medium dense sands to

silty sands with occasional thick layers of moderately firm to very stiff silts and clays. Given the exploration and laboratory data, it is our opinion that the proposed improvements should be designed assuming very low expansion potential.

The results of chemical testing indicate that the on-site soils will be very mildly corrosive to ferrous metals. The results of sulfate tests indicate that the site will have a negligible sulfate exposure to concrete as defined by the 2013 California Building Code (2013 CBC).

GEOLOGIC FINDINGS

LOCAL GEOLOGY AND SUBSURFACE SOIL CONDITIONS

Published geologic maps indicate that prior to development (pre-1900s) the site was part of the marshy area at the mouth of the Santa Ana River before it shifted westward to its current location. This marshy area consisted of estuary deposits in the form of sand bars and shallow marsh/lagoonal areas. The Newport Bay area was developed into the current configuration in the early 1900s by dredging some areas and filling others to create the existing islands. Based on our research and subsurface investigation, the site is underlain by a thin veneer of these dredge materials overlying native estuary deposits. For ease of reference, these deposits are referred to as alluvial soil in this report.

Detailed descriptions of the geologic materials beneath the site as observed during our recent subsurface exploration are described below.

Dredged Fill (Qaf)

The dredged fill materials within the site originated from the estuary and near shore deposits in the bay. These materials consist of sand to silty sand that is moist to very moist, medium dense, with scattered shell fragments. Notable structure within these deposits was not observed during our investigation.

Alluvium (Qal)

Alluvial soils were encountered underlying the dredge fill materials across the site. Where encountered, these materials consist of gray and brown sands and silts with some clays. The materials are moist to wet and loose to medium dense, with no notable structure observed.

GROUNDWATER

Groundwater was encountered within our recent drill holes and CPT soundings at elevations of about 3.5 to 4 feet above MSL (depths of 4.5 to 5 feet below existing grades). Groundwater elevations across the site are likely primarily controlled by elevation of the water within the adjacent bay. It should be noted that the groundwater elevations measured during our exploration were affected by the time of day as it relates to the local tidal cycle, and therefore should be assumed to fluctuate with the tides, the lunar cycle, and recent rainfall events.

In order to better evaluate the groundwater data collected during our investigation, these depths to groundwater were compared to the depth of historically high groundwater shown within the Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Newport Beach Quadrangle (CDMG, 1997). These maps indicate a historical high groundwater of less than 10 feet b.g.s. which is about 5 feet lower than the elevation of groundwater found during our investigation.

Based on the above findings, groundwater may be encountered as high as 4 feet b.g.s. Consequently, the groundwater may impact proposed corrective grading (i.e. at the bottom of the removals) as well as utility trenches deeper than 4 feet b.g.s.

FAULTING AND SEISMICITY

The site is not located within the published Newport Beach Quadrangle Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone dated July 1, 1986, and no known active faults are shown on current geologic maps for the site (CDMG, 1986). Plate 4 shows the site location with respect to regional seismic sources. The nearest known active fault is the offshore segment of the Newport-Inglewood fault, which is located approximately 0.5 kilometers southwest of the site and is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.5. The site is also located over the surface projection of the San Joaquin Hills Blind Thrust and about 9 kilometers from its rupture surface, which is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.1. Given the proximity of the site to these and numerous other active and potentially active faults, the site will likely be subject to earthquake ground motions in the future.

The site is underlain by high plasticity alluvial silts 50 feet bgs, silty sand, and sandy alluvial deposits at the upper 50 feet bgs and a relatively shallow mantle of engineered fill. The shear wave velocities were measured at SCPT-3 for the upper 100 feet. Site $V_{\rm s30}$ was calculated to be 514 feet per second, which resulted in a Site Soil Profile Class E ($S_{\rm E}$, soft site). Since the site is potentially liquefiable, the soil profile may be considered $S_{\rm F}$. However, Section 20.3.1 of ASCE 7-10 provides an exception as follows: "For structures having fundamental periods of vibration equal or less than 0.5 s, site response analysis is not required to determine spectral accelerations for liquefiable soils. Rather, a site class is permitted to be determined in accordance with Section 20.3 and the

corresponding values of F_a and F_v determined from Tables 11.4-1 and 11.4-2." Therefore, the Site Class S_E was used for determination of the site spectral accelerations.

The Maximum Considered Earthquake (MCE_G) Peak Horizontal Ground Acceleration ($PHGA_M$) is 0.63g as determined in accordance with the 2010 CBC. For the purposes of our liquefaction analysis, the USGS 2008 Interactive Deaggregation website was used to determine the modal magnitude and modal distance. The deaggregation resulted in a mode magnitude of 6.97 and mode distance of less than 2.5 miles.

If requested by the project structural engineer, GMU can also provide a site-specific ground motion hazard analysis per Chapter 21 of ASCE 7-10.

SEISMIC HAZARD ZONES

The subject property is not located within an area mapped as having the potential for seismic-induced landsliding; however, it is located within an area mapped as having the potential for seismic-induced liquefaction as shown in Seismic Hazard Zone Map for the Newport Beach Quadrangle (CDMG, 1998).

GEOTECHNICAL ENGINEERING FINDINGS

LIQUEFACTION, SEISMIC SETTLEMENT, AND LATERAL SPREADING

Liquefaction Investigation

The site is located within a zone mapped as having the potential for earthquake-induced liquefaction. In addition, groundwater was observed at depths of approximately 4.5 to 5 feet bgs and granular soils were encountered below the groundwater. Therefore, liquefaction and related hazards were quantitatively evaluated utilizing the subsurface data from our CPT soundings.

Design Earthquake and Mode Magnitude

Based on the 2013 CBC, a PGA of 0.63g and Modal Magnitude of 6.97 were used for this study.

Design Groundwater Level

The referenced seismic hazard evaluation report indicates a historically high groundwater level of 10 feet bgs. Actual groundwater levels encountered during our recent exploration ranged from approximately 4.5 to 5 feet below existing site grades and the site is expected to be raised about

1.5 to 2 feet at the building areas. Therefore our analysis was performed using a design groundwater table of 6 feet below the final grade.

Liquefaction Analyses

GMU utilized CLiq version 1.7.4.34 to evaluate CPT data for liquefaction. CLiq is a commercial computer software program that applies the latest Robertson (2009) method for liquefaction analysis including post-earthquake settlement and lateral displacement for liquefiable sands and softened clays.

Liquefaction, Seismic Settlement, and Lateral Spreading Potential

Our analysis indicates that relatively thin, discrete zones within the zone of artificial fill and alluvium below the water table may be subject to liquefaction during a design seismic event. Based on our analysis, the site has a moderate potential for any adverse effects of liquefaction due to seismic-induced settlement. Our liquefaction seismic settlement calculations indicate approximately 0.7 to 2.9 inches of settlement could occur during the MCE earthquake.

Considering the site flatness and distance from the Back Bay, the site has a low potential for adverse effects due to seismic-induced lateral spreading.

Tsunamis

Tsunamis or seismic sea waves that have affected coastal southern California are generally produced by submarine fault rupture. Historical records indicate that the coast, from San Pedro to Newport Bay, has been affected by six significant tsunamis since 1868 (Vasily Tito, National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, Personal Communication, June 1998). The largest waves were on the order of 6 to 8 feet. The most extensive recent damage occurred in harbor areas such as Los Angeles (Alaska - 1964, Chile - 1960).

Legg et al. (2004) investigated the tsunami hazard associated with the Catalina fault offshore of Southern California. They simulated tsunamis based on coseismic deformation of the sea floor and estimated that coastal run-up values are 5 to 13 feet, although run-up could exceed 23 feet depending upon amplification due to bathymetry and coastal configuration. Large earthquakes on the Catalina fault are relatively infrequent, with recurrence intervals of several hundred to thousands of years (Legg et al., 2004).

Tsunami Inundation Maps

In 2009, the California Emergency Management Agency, California Geological Survey, and University of Southern California partnered in an effort to create tsunami inundation maps for California. The tsunami inundation maps were generated through a modeling process that utilizes

the Method of Splitting Tsunamis (MOST). This computational program models tsunami evolution and inundation based on bathymetry and topography. The modeling also utilizes a variety of tsunami source events, including "realistic local and distant earthquakes and hypothetical extreme undersea, near-shore landslides" (California Emergency Management Agency et al., 2009). Using the source, bathymetry, and topography, the tsunami modeling yields a maximum inundation line. It is important to note that the published map does not represent inundation from a single event. Rather, it is the result of combining inundation lines from multiple source events. Therefore, the entire inundation region will not likely be inundated during a single tsunami event (California Emergency Management Agency et al., 2009).

The Tsunami Inundation Map states that the "tsunami inundation map was prepared to assist cities and counties in identifying their tsunami hazard. It is intended for local jurisdictional, coastal evacuation planning uses only." Furthermore, the map conveys that it is not intended for regulatory purposes. With respect to probability, the map states that it contains "no information about the probability of any tsunami affecting any area within a specific period of time."

A Tsunami Inundation Map for Emergency Planning was published for the Newport Beach Quadrangle (California Emergency Management Agency et al., 2009). In considering the Tsunami Inundation Map with respect to the proposed Lido House development, it is critical to note three points: (1) the map is only intended for emergency planning and evacuation planning; (2) the map does not convey any information with respect to probability or timing of tsunami events; and (3) the inundation line is a conservative combination of multiple source events.

Tsunami Hazard Assessment

The proposed Lido House is located within the Tsunami inundation area, therefore, has a high potential for being affected by Tsunamis. An excerpt of the Tsunami Inundation Map for the Newport Beach Quadrangle is attached as Plate 5 to this report. However, the probability and severity of tsunami inundation in the lowland areas cannot be estimated based on current available information.

STATIC SETTLEMENT/COMPRESSIBILITY

In general, the upper 50 feet of subgrade soils were medium dense to dense granular sand materials with lenses of fine grain soils. The sand deposits are underlain by soft high plasticity silts. In addition, our laboratory testing indicated that the upper granular soils have low compressibility. Total static settlements are expected to range from 1 to 2 inches below the proposed buildings depending on the foundation bearing capacity; however, the majority of the static settlements will be completed by the end of construction.

SOIL EXPANSION

The expansion potential of the on-site dredged fill materials were assessed based on visual classifications, particle size distributions, Atterberg limits, expansion index, previous studies, and our local experience. The laboratory test summary table is contained in Appendix B-1. The dredged fills mantling the site have a very low expansion potential. Since the near surface fill materials have a predominantly very low expansion potential, the design of building slabs and exterior hardscape features that will be in contact with these materials should be designed assuming a very low expansion index.

SOIL CORROSION

To evaluate the corrosion potential of the on-site soils to both ferrous metals and concrete, representative samples were tested for pH, minimum resistivity, soluble chlorides, and soluble sulfates. The results of chemical testing (contained in Appendix B) indicate that the on-site soils should be considered very mildly corrosive to ferrous metals and possess a negligible sulfate exposure to concrete, however, a moderate exposure to sulfates may be considered in design for concrete placed in contact with on-site soils.

SOIL INFILTRATION RESULTS

As described previously, infiltration testing was performed within the site in general accordance with the Santa Ana Regional Water Quality Control Board Technical Guidance Document (TGD) Appendices dated March 2011, utilizing the shallow percolation test procedure contained in Section VII.3.8. Two locations were tested for infiltration between 2 to 4 feet in depth below the existing surface. The average infiltration rate varied from 1.4 inches per hour at DH-1 to 12.3 inches per hour at DH-5.

EXCAVATION CHARACTERISTICS

Rippability

The dredged fill materials and alluvial soils underlying the site can be easily excavated with conventional grading equipment such as dozers, loaders, excavators, and backhoes.

Trenching

We expect that excavation of new utility trenches can be accomplished utilizing conventional trenching machines and backhoes. Trench support requirements will be limited to those required by safety laws or other locations where trench slopes will need to be flattened or supported by shoring designed to suit the specific conditions exposed.

Volume Change

In order to aid planning for the anticipated grading, we estimate that the change in volume of on-site disturbed surficial dredged fills that are excavated and placed as new compacted fill at an average relative compaction of 92% will result in volume losses that will range from approximately 5 to 10 percent. For rough planning purposes only, an average volume loss of 7.5 percent may be assumed.

CONCLUSIONS

DEVELOPMENT FEASIBILITY

Based on the geologic and geotechnical findings, it is our opinion that proposed construction is feasible from a geotechnical standpoint. However, there are several hazards that must be mitigated to provide long-term site stability and proper support of proposed structures. The subject property will be suitable for the proposed grading and construction provided that the site hazards are mitigated in accordance with the recommendations of this report and with the City of Newport Beach grading and building requirements. It is also the opinion of GMU Geotechnical that proposed grading and construction will not adversely affect the geologic stability of adjoining properties provided grading and construction are performed in accordance with the recommendations provided in this report.

SITE PREPARATION AND GRADING RECOMMENDATIONS

GENERAL

The subject site should be precise graded in accordance with the City of Newport Beach grading code requirements (and all other applicable codes and ordinances) and the recommendations as outlined in the following sections of this report. The geotechnical aspects of future grading plans and improvement plans should be reviewed by GMU Geotechnical prior to grading and construction. Particular care should be taken to confirm that all project plans conform to the recommendations provided in this report. All planned and corrective grading should also be monitored by GMU Geotechnical to verify general compliance with the recommendations outlined in this report.

DEMOLITION AND CLEARING

Prior to the start of the planned improvements, all materials associated with the existing buildings to be removed, including footings, floor slabs, and underground utilities, should be demolished and hauled from the site. The existing asphalt pavement sections, which are inadequate and severely damaged, will also need to be demolished. Due to the limited amount of grading and fill placement that will occur, the old asphalt and base materials generated from the removal of the existing pavement sections should be either recycled or collected and hauled off-site.

The on-site dredge fill materials are suitable for use as new compacted fill from a geotechnical perspective if care is taken to remove all significant organic and other decomposable debris. Cavities and excavations created upon removal of subsurface obstructions, such as existing buried utilities, should be cleared of loose soil, shaped to provide access for backfilling and compaction equipment, and then backfilled with properly compacted fill.

The project geotechnical consultant should provide periodic observation and testing services during demolition operations to document compliance with the above recommendations. In addition, should unusual or adverse soil conditions or buried structures be encountered during grading that are not described herein, these conditions should be brought to the immediate attention of the project geotechnical consultant for corrective recommendations.

CORRECTIVE GRADING – BUILDINGS

The foundations of these new buildings and structures will be supported on engineered fill underlying the mat slab foundation system. It is recommended the existing dredge fill materials be overexcavated to a depth of at least 4 feet below the existing grades and these excavated materials be replaced as properly compacted fill placed at a minimum relative compaction of at least 92% at 2% above optimum moisture content.

CORRECTIVE GRADING – EXTERIOR PARKING, DRIVEWAY AND HARDSCAPE AREAS

It is expected that the existing surficial dredged materials will be disturbed during the demolition of the existing building, hardscape, landscape, and asphalt pavement sections. Therefore, to provide adequate support of proposed exterior improvements such as parking lots and driveways, and hardscape features such as patios, walkways, stairways and planter walls, the existing ground surfaces in these areas should be overexcavated to a depth of at least 2 feet below the existing grades and shallow foundations. These excavated materials can then be replaced as properly compacted fill at a minimum relative compaction of at least 92% at 2% above optimum moisture content.

FILL MATERIAL AND PLACEMENT

Suitability

All on-site dredge fill soils are considered suitable for use as compacted fill from a geotechnical perspective if care is taken to remove all significant organic and other decomposable debris, and separate and stockpile rock materials larger than 6 inches in maximum diameter.

Compaction Standard and Methodology

All soil material used as compacted fill, or material processed in-place or used to backfill trenches, should be moistened, dried, or blended as necessary and densified to at least 92% relative compaction as determined by ASTM Test Method D 1557. It is recommended that fills be placed a minimum of 2% above optimum moisture content.

Material Blending

The existing surficial engineered fill materials are expected to be generally slightly below optimum moisture content but may have variable moisture content depending on the season in which work is performed. The majority of the materials to be handled during grading will require some blending and addition of water to meet acceptable moisture ranges for sufficient compaction (i.e., minimum 2% above optimum moisture content).

Use of Rock or Broken Concrete

Significant rock materials greater than 6 inches in diameter are not anticipated during the subject grading. Due to the limited amount of grading and fill placement that will occur, any oversize rock materials generated during grading should be collected and hauled off-site.

TEMPORARY SLOPE STABILITY

During site grading, temporary laid back slopes up to approximately 4 to 5 feet in height are expected to be created during the construction of proposed low retaining walls. The sidewalls of these temporary slopes are expected to expose newly placed engineered fill consisting of the existing dredge fill materials.

Based on the anticipated engineering characteristics of these materials, temporary slopes to a maximum height of 4 feet may be cut vertically without shoring subject to verification of safety by the contractor. Deeper excavations should be braced, shored or, for those portions of the sidewalls

above a height of 4 feet, sloped back no steeper than 1:1 (horizontal to vertical). In addition, no surcharge loads should be allowed within 10 feet from the top of the temporary slopes.

We anticipate the slopes will be temporarily stable provided the above recommendations are followed. However, modifications to these recommendations may be required based on our observations of the actual conditions exposed in the field

Our temporary slope recommendations are provided only as general guidelines, and all work associated with temporary slopes should meet the minimal requirements as set forth by CAL-OSHA. Temporary slope construction, maintenance, and safety are the responsibility of the contractor.

POST-GRADING AND GROUND IMPROVEMENT CONSIDERATIONS

UTILITY TRENCHES

Utility Trench Excavations

The subject site is underlain by approximately 5 to 6.5 feet of dredged fill materials that consist of sands and silty sands. In general, the granular sand materials were found to be medium dense to dense while the fine-grained clay and silt materials were found to be predominantly firm to very firm. Furthermore, groundwater was encountered at relatively shallow depths (4.5 to 5 feet).

For this condition, the soils above the groundwater level can be considered as OSHA soil type C and should be laid back at a maximum slope ratio of 1.5:1, horizontal to vertical. In addition, surcharge loads should not be allowed within 10 feet of the top of the excavations.

For deeper trenches, groundwater will be encountered and the contractor should develop an approach for dewatering, shoring, and addressing shallow groundwater conditions. Sumping and pumping of free water from open excavations is not expected to result in dry and stable trench conditions due to the close proximity of the adjacent bay; therefore, a dewatering system will need to be designed, installed, and operated by an experienced company specializing in groundwater dewatering systems. The dewatering system should be capable of lowering the groundwater surface to a depth of 5 feet below the bottom of the trenches. Before implementing a dewatering system, we recommend that a dewatering test program be conducted to evaluate the feasibility and efficiency of the proposed dewatering system. Dewatering should be performed and confirmed by potholing or other means prior to trench excavation. Dewatering operations will also need to comply with all NPDES regulations.

Temporary shoring will be required below the water table where saturated soils are encountered or where vertical trench sidewalls are desired. Shoring should consist of metal, plywood, and/or timber sheeting supported by braces or shields. Trench walls lacking sheeting will be unstable and experience sloughing. Trench shields will only provide worker safety and will not provide full support of the trench walls unless the shields are installed tightly against the sidewalls. Lateral pressures considered applicable for the shoring design will depend on the type of shoring system selected by the contractor and whether the site is dewatered. GMU can provide specific design values once the type of shoring is determined.

The above recommendations are presented as guidelines only and are minimum requirements. Temporary trench excavation construction, maintenance, and safety are the responsibility of the pipeline contractor. The contractor should retain a qualified and experienced registered engineer to design any shoring systems in accordance with OSHA criteria. The shoring engineer should evaluate the adequacy of the shoring design parameters provided in this report and make appropriate modifications as necessary. The design should consider local groundwater levels as reported herein and that groundwater levels may change over time as a result of tidal influences.

Utility Trench Subgrade Stabilization

Prior to pipeline bedding placement, the trench subgrades should be firm and unyielding. If unsuitable subgrade soils are encountered, the contractor should consult with the project geotechnical engineer to provide subgrade stabilization. Stabilization may generally consist of the placement of crushed rock or processed miscellaneous base. Crushed rock, if used, would need to be encased in filter fabric. Specific recommendations would be dependent on actual conditions encountered.

Utility Trench Backfill Considerations

Backfill compaction of utility trenches should be such that no significant settlement will occur. Backfill for all of these trenches should be compacted to at least 92% relative compaction subject to sufficient observation and testing. Flooding in the trench zone is not recommended. If native material with a sand equivalent less than 30 is used for backfill, it should be placed at near-optimum moisture content and mechanically compacted. Jetting or flooding of granular material should not be used to consolidate backfill in trenches adjacent to any foundation elements.

Where trenches closely parallel a footing (i.e., for retaining walls) and the trench bottom is located within a 1 horizontal to 1 vertical plane projected downward and outward from any structure footing, a minimum 1½-sack concrete slurry backfill should be utilized to backfill the portion of the trench below this plane. The use of concrete slurry is not required for backfill where a narrow trench crosses a footing at about right angles.

We suggest that these recommendations be included as a specification in all subcontracts for underground improvements. In addition, the design of all underground conduits, pipelines, or utilities should also consider the potentially corrosive nature of the on-site groundwater to metals, as previously described in this report.

SURFACE DRAINAGE

Surface drainage should be carefully controlled to prevent runoff over graded sloping surfaces and ponding of water on flat pad areas. Positive drainage away from graded slopes is essential to reduce the potential for erosion or saturation of sloping surfaces. Maintaining positive drainage of all landscaping areas along with avoiding over-irrigation will help minimize the possibility of "perched" groundwater accumulating slightly below the graded surfaces. All drainage at the site should be in minimum conformance with the applicable City of Newport Beach codes and standards.

FOUNDATION DESIGN RECOMMENDATIONS

STRUCTURE SEISMIC DESIGN

The site is not within an Alquist-Priolo Earthquake Fault Zone, and no known active faults are shown on current geologic maps as crossing the site. The nearest known active fault is the offshore segment of the Newport-Inglewood fault, which is located approximately 0.5 kilometers southwest of the site and is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.5. The site is also located over the surface projection of the San Joaquin Hills Blind Thrust and about 9 kilometers from its rupture surface, which is capable of generating a maximum earthquake magnitude (M_w) of 7.1. Given the proximity of the site to these and numerous other active and potentially active faults, the site will likely be subject to significant earthquake ground motions in the future.

The average shear wave velocity for the upper 100 feet of subsurface soils (V_{s30}) was estimated to be 514 feet per second based on the shear wave velocity measurements at SCPT-3. We have assumed that the site is underlain by a S_E soil profile. The seismic design coefficients based on ASCE 7-10 and 2013 CBC are listed in Table 1.

Categorization/Coefficient	Design Value	
Soil Profile Type (Table 20.3-1)	S_{E}	
Short Period Spectral Acceleration S _s **	1.704g	
1-sec. Period Spectral Acceleration S ₁ **	0.630g	
Site Coefficient F _a (Table 11.4-1)**	0.9	
Site Coefficient F _v (Table 11.4-2)**	2.4	
Short Period MCE* Spectral Acceleration S _{MS} **	1.533g	
1-sec. Period MCE Spectral Acceleration S_{M1}^{**}	1.511g	
Short Period Design Spectral Acceleration S _{DS} **	1.022g	
1-sec. Period Design Spectral Acceleration S _{D1} **	1.008g	

0.70

0.9

0.63

6.97

Table 1. 2013 CBC Site Categorization and Site Coefficients

Site Coefficient F_{PGA} (Table 11.8-1)*

MCE Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA_M)

Modal Contributing Magnitude to MCE Event

MCE Peak Ground Acceleration (PGA, Figure 22-7)

Based on the 2013 California Building Code (2013 CBC), the peak ground acceleration (PGA_M) for liquefaction evaluation is 0.63g for the MCE event. This PHGA is associated with a modal earthquake magnitude of 6.97 at a modal distance of 2.5 miles from the site using the USGS 2008 Interactive Deaggregation website.

It should be recognized that much of southern California is subject to some level of damaging ground shaking as a result of movement along the major active (and potentially active) fault zones that characterize this region.

If requested by the project structural engineer, GMU can also provide a site-specific ground motion hazard analysis per ASCE 7-10 Chapter 21.

GENERAL

The following preliminary foundation design recommendations are provided based on anticipated conditions at the completion of anticipated grading; however, these recommendations are based on conceptual plans that may be revised during the plan check process. Ultimate construction and grading within the site should be in accordance with all applicable provisions of the grading and building codes of the City of Newport Beach, the applicable CBC, and all of the recommendations of the project civil and geotechnical consultants involved in the final site development.

^{*} MCE: Maximum Considered Earthquake

^{**} Values Obtained from USGS Earthquake Hazards Program website is based on the ASCE7-10 and 2013 CBC and site coordinates of N33.6165 ° and W 117.929°.

Geotechnical Design Parameters for Mat Foundations

To minimize the adverse effects of the earthquake-induced settlements and provide repairable foundation systems after the design earthquake, we recommend supporting the proposed structures by structural mat slab(s). The mat slab(s) will bridge over the potential localized deformations after the earthquake and may also be re-leveled after the earthquake without major costs.

Corrective Grading

We recommend that the existing fill and alluvial soils be excavated beneath the entire footprint of the structures to a minimum depth of at least 4 feet below the planned mat foundation. Removals should extend laterally to at least 5 feet from the base of the outside of the mat foundation. Artificial fill/alluvium derived from the excavated soils should be compacted to a minimum of 92% relative compaction per ASTM 1557.

Design Parameters

An allowable net static bearing capacity of 2,000 pounds per square foot may be used for design of the mat foundation(s). A lateral sliding coefficient of 0.35 is recommended. The mat thickness and amount of reinforcement should be determined by a Registered (Structural) Engineer in the State of California. For structures supported by mat foundations, we recommend using a subgrade reaction coefficient defined as:

$$K_b = K_{v1} * \left[\frac{(m+0.5)}{1.5m} \right] * \left[\frac{(B+1)}{2B} \right]^2$$

Where:

 K_{v1} : Normalized subgrade reaction coefficient (namely, corresponding to a 1 foot square bearing plate), estimated at 100 pounds per cubic inch (pci) for engineered fill subgrade. It should be noted that this value applies to dry or moist materials, with groundwater at a depth of at least 1.5B below the base of the footing. If groundwater is at the base of the footing, use $K_{v1}/2$ to calculate settlements.

B: Width of the mat foundation measured in feet.

m: Ratio of length over width of a rectangular footing.

Circular, hexagonal, and octagonal foundation shapes can be approximated to an equivalent square. Based on the maximum bearing pressure of 2,000 psf below the mat slabs, we estimate that total static mat slab settlement should be less than approximately 2 inches, with 1 inch of post-construction total settlement, and a post-construction static differential movement of less than approximately ½-inch. The estimated settlements may be further refined when the final mat slab contact pressures become available.

MOISTURE VAPOR BARRIERS

Due to the existing shallow groundwater table, a vapor barrier equivalent to Stego 15 should be utilized. The barrier should be installed as follows:

- o Below the slabs of all buildings with habitable areas or moisture-sensitive floor coverings.
- o Installed per manufacture's specifications as well as with all applicable recognized installation procedures such as ASTM E 1643-98.
- O Joints between the sheets and the openings for utility piping should be lapped and taped. If the barrier is not continuously placed across footings/ribs, the barrier should, as a minimum, be lapped into the sides of the footing/rib trenches down to the bottom of the trench.
- o Punctures in the vapor barrier should be repaired prior to concrete placement.
- O Prior to placing the barrier, a minimum of 4 inches of 3/4-inch graded rock should be placed over the subgrade. The need for sand and/or the amount of sand above the moisture vapor retarder should be specified by the structural engineer. The selection of sand above the retarder is not a geotechnical engineering issue and is hence outside our purview. If the structural engineer requires sand above the barrier, it should consist of 1 to 2 inches of clean sand with a minimum sand equivalent of 30.

WATER VAPOR TRANSMISSION

As discussed above, placement of a moisture vapor barrier below certain slab areas is recommended. This moisture vapor barrier recommendation is intended only to reduce moisture vapor transmissions from the soil beneath the concrete and is consistent with the current standard of the industry for construction in Southern California. It is not intended to provide a "waterproof" or "vapor proof" barrier or reduce vapor transmission from sources above the barrier. Sources above the barrier include any sand placed on top of the barrier (i.e., to be determined by the project structural designer) and from the concrete itself (i.e., vapor emitted during the curing process). The evaluation of water vapor from any source and its effect on any aspect of the proposed living space above the slab (i.e., floor covering applicability, mold growth, etc.) is outside our purview and the scope of this report.

FLOOR COVERINGS

Prior to the placement of flooring, the floor slabs should be properly cured and tested to verify that the water vapor transmission rate (WVTR) is compatible with the flooring requirements.

CONCRETE

Based on the previously and recently performed laboratory testing, the onsite soils have negligible moderate concentrations of sulfates per Section 1904.3 of the 2013 CBC. In addition, concrete will have a potential exposure to seawater. Consequently, we recommend that minimum Type II/V cement along with a maximum water/cement ratio of 0.50 and a minimum compressive strength of 4,000 psi be used for all structural foundations in contact with the onsite soils. This recommendation will serve to minimize the potential of water and/or vapor transmission through the concrete and minimize the potential for physical attack to concrete from non-sulfate based salts. In addition, wet curing of the concrete as described in ACI Publication 308 should be considered.

The aforementioned recommendations in regards to concrete are made from a soils perspective only. Final concrete mix design as well as any concrete testing is outside our purview. All applicable codes, ordinances, regulations, and guidelines should be followed in regard to designing a durable concrete with respect to the potential for detrimental exposure from the on-site soils and/or changes in the environment.

CORROSION PROTECTION OF METAL STRUCTURES

The results of the laboratory chemical tests performed on soil samples collected within and adjacent to the subject area indicate that the on-site soils are very mildly corrosive to ferrous metals. Consequently, metal structures which will be in direct contact with the soil (i.e., underground metal conduits, pipelines, metal sign posts, metal door frames, etc.) and/or in close proximity to the soil (wrought iron fencing, etc.) may be subject to slight corrosion. The use of special coatings or cathodic protection around buried metal structures has been shown to be beneficial in reducing corrosion potential due to soil and groundwater. The potential for corrosion of ferrous metal reinforcing elements embedded in structural concrete will be reduced by the use of the recommended maximum water/cement ratio for concrete.

The laboratory testing program performed for this project does not address the potential for corrosion to copper piping. In this regard, a corrosion engineer should be consulted to perform more detailed testing and develop appropriate mitigation measures (if necessary). Otherwise, the on-site soils should be considered corrosive to copper.

The above discussion is provided for general guidance in regards to the corrosiveness of the on-site soils to typical metal structures used for construction. Detailed corrosion testing and recommendations for protecting buried ferrous metal and/or copper elements is beyond our purview.

SITE WALL AND RETAINING WALL DESIGN CRITERIA

General

Exterior site retaining and screen walls are proposed within landscape and parking areas. The criteria contained in the following sections may be used for the design and construction of these walls.

Retaining Wall Design Parameters

Recommendations are provided for the site exterior retaining walls. Recommendations are provided for both cantilever and restrained walls. Calculations to support the recommendations are contained in the attached Appendix D.

• Foundation: Cantilever wall with spread footings.

• Footing Width: 24 inches minimum.

• Minimum Depth: 18 inches below lowest outside adjacent grade

• Minimum Footing Reinforcement: Four #4 bars; two at top and two at bottom of footing

(footings to be continuous across openings such as

footpath gates).

• Allowable Bearing Capacity: 2000 psf with a minimum embedment of 18 inches

(may be increased 15% for each additional foot of width or embedment to a maximum of 3,000 psf).

• Bearing Material: At least a 2-foot-thick section of engineered fill.

Coefficient of Friction: 0.35
Unit Weight of Backfill: 125 pcf

• Passive Earth Pressure: 300 psf/ft of depth (disregard top soil and upper

6 inches).

• Static Lateral Earth Pressures: 63 pcf (At-Rest).

40 pcf (Active).

• Seismic Earth Pressure: 20 pcf (inverted triangular distribution).

• Traffic Loading Pressures: 120 psf (where applicable).

• Backdrainage: A backdrainage system should be placed behind all

retaining walls and drain to an appropriate approved

drainage facility.

• Waterproofing: All walls should be waterproofed. Detailed

waterproofing recommendations are beyond our

purview.

• Backfill: On-site, relatively non-expansive soil materials may

be used to backfill retaining walls. The backfill materials should be approved by the geotechnical consultant with respect to their characteristics prior to placement. All wall backfill should be should be

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Control Joints:

moistened, dried, or blended as necessary to achieve a minimum of 2% over optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction as determined by ASTM Test Method D 1557.

Control/construction joints should be implemented and designed by structural engineer. As a minimum, control/construction joints should be provided at maximum intervals of 15 to 20 feet and at all angle points and other locations where differential movement is likely to occur.

Screen Walls

For standard screen walls on flat ground, footings should be a minimum of 24 inches deep below the lowest outside adjacent grade. Wall foundations should be reinforced with two #4 bars top and bottom, and joints in the wall should be placed at regular intervals on the order of 10 to 20 feet. The wall foundation shall be underlain by at least a 2-foot-thick section of engineered fill.

POLE FOUNDATIONS

Pole foundations will be required for the light bollards for the new parking area. As a minimum, the pole foundations should be at least 18 inches in diameter and at least 3 feet deep; however, the actual dimensions should be determined by the project structural engineer based on the following design parameters.

<u>Bearing Materials</u>. The pole foundations may bear into engineered fill approved by a representative from GMU.

<u>Bearing Values</u>. End-bearing capacity and skin friction may be combined to determine the allowable bearing capacities of the pole foundations. An allowable bearing pressure of 2000 pounds per square foot (psf) may be used for pole foundations at least 18 inches in diameter and embedded a minimum of 3 feet below the lowest adjacent grade. A value of 350 pounds per square foot may be used to determine the skin friction between the concrete and surrounding soil.

<u>Lateral Load Design</u>. Lateral loads may be resisted by friction at the base of the foundations and by passive resistance within the adjacent earth materials. A coefficient of friction of 0.35 may be used between the foundations and the recommended bearing material. For passive resistance, an allowable passive earth pressure of 300 pounds per foot of pile diameter per foot of depth into competent bearing material may be used; however, passive resistance should be ignored within the upper foot due to possible disturbance during drilling. The passive resistance may be assumed to be acting over an area equivalent to two pile diameters.

SWIMMING POOL AND SPA RECOMMENDATIONS

Allowable Bearing and Lateral Earth Pressures

The pool and spa shells may be designed using an allowable bearing value of 1,500 pounds per square foot. Due to the low expansive nature of the onsite soils, pool and spa walls should be designed assuming that an earth pressure equivalent to a fluid having a density of 75 pounds per cubic foot is acting on the outer surface of the pool walls. Pool and spa walls should also be designed to resist lateral surcharge pressures imposed by any adjacent footings or structures in addition to the above lateral earth pressure.

Settlement

We understand that the proposed swimming pool will have a maximum depth of 4 feet. Considering that the site is expected to be raised 2 feet and the earthwork recommendations provided in this report, it is anticipated that the swimming pool will be underlain by engineered fill. We recommend supporting the swimming pool by a minimum of 2 feet of engineered fill. Based on these conditions, settlement of the pool is expected to be negligible. The project structural engineer shall consider resisting buoyancy forces due to the potential groundwater table oscillations, which may occur during the life time of the pool.

Temporary Access Ramps

It is essential that all backfill placed within temporary access ramps extending into the pool and spa excavations be properly compacted and tested. This is intended to mitigate excessive settlement of the backfill and subsequent damage to concrete decking or other structures placed on the backfill.

Pool and Spa Bottoms

If unsuitable soils are encountered, the bottom of the pool or spa excavation may need to be over-excavated and replaced to pool subgrade with compacted fill. As an alternative, the reinforcing steel in the area of a transition area may be increased to account for the differences in engineering properties and the potential differential behavior.

Plumbing

Leakage from the spa or from any of the appurtenant plumbing could create adverse saturated conditions of the surrounding subgrade soils. Localized areas of over-saturation can lead to differential expansion (heave) of the subgrade soils and subsequent raising and shifting of concrete flatwork. Therefore, it is essential that all plumbing and spa fixtures be absolutely leak-free. For similar reasons, drainage from deck areas should be directed to local area drains and/or graded earth swales designed to carry runoff water to the adjacent street.

Although the pool excavation may be free of water at the time of construction, future irrigation could result in the development of perched water zones which could affect subsurface improvements. Heavy-duty pipes and flexible couplings should be used for the pool plumbing system to minimize leaking which may produce additional pressures on the pool shell. In addition, installation of a pressure valve in the pool bottom should be used to mitigate potential buildup of pressure.

Cement Types

For moderately corrosive soils, cement shall be Type II/V and concrete shall have a minimum water to cement ratio of 0.50. Final concrete mix design is outside our purview.

Geotechnical Observations and Limitations

In general, all below grade improvements must be constructed by qualified professionals utilizing appropriate designs which account for the on-site (lot) geotechnical and geologic conditions. Observation/testing should be performed by GMU during pool/spa excavation to verify exposed soil conditions are consistent with the assumed design conditions.

It should be noted that implementation of the above recommendations only serve to reduce the subgrade adverse effects such as the potential for expansive soil related movements including slope creep and lateral fill extension. The recommendations are not intended to eliminate these types of movements. Consequently, some distortion should be anticipated if those conditions exist.

POOL AND SPA DECKING

Thickness and Joint Spacing

To reduce the potential for unsightly cracking, concrete pool and spa decking should be at least 5 inches thick and provided with construction joints or expansion joints every 6 feet or less. All open construction joints in pool and spa decking should be sealed with an approved waterproof, flexible joint sealer. Pool and spa decking should be underlain by a layer of crushed rock, gravel, or clean sand having a minimum thickness of 5 inches.

Reinforcement

Concrete pool and spa decking should be reinforced with No. 4 bars spaced 18 inches on centers, both ways. The reinforcement should be positioned near the middle of the slabs by means of concrete chairs or brick. Reinforcing bars should be provided across all joints to mitigate differential vertical movement of the slab sections. Structurally tying the decking to the pool wall is highly recommended. This will require structural reinforcement of the decking and consideration for

additional loading on the pool wall. If doweling is not performed, differential movement should be anticipated.

Subgrade Preparation

As a further measure to mitigate cracking and/or shifting of concrete flatwork, the subgrade soils below concrete decking should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 92% and then thoroughly watered to achieve a moisture content that is at least 2% over optimum. This moisture content should extend to a depth of approximately 12 inches into the subgrade soils and be maintained in the subgrade during concrete placement to promote uniform curing of the concrete. Flooding or ponding of the subgrade is not considered feasible to achieve the above moisture conditions since this method would likely require construction of numerous earth berms to contain the water. Therefore, moisture conditioning should be achieved with sprinklers or a light spray applied to the subgrade over a period of several days just prior to pouring concrete. Soil density and presoaking should be observed, tested, and accepted by GMU prior to pouring the concrete.

All concrete has a tendency to crack, and cracks in concrete can be caused by many different factors. When constructing concrete decks, patios, sidewalks, etc., it is important that the ground on which these improvements are to rest be properly prepared, including moisture conditioning. Slab thickness, location of joints, reinforcement, and concrete mixture must also be appropriate for the intended use. Proper placement, finishing, and curing of concrete are also very important factors in minimizing cracking.

CONCRETE FLATWORK DESIGN

Thickness and Joint Spacing

To reduce the potential for unsightly cracking and trip hazards, concrete walkways and patios should be at least 4 inches thick and provided with construction joints or expansion joints every 5 feet or less. Concrete walkways and patios should be underlain by a 4-inch-thick layer of Class 2 crushed aggregate base (CAB), crushed miscellaneous base (CMB), or clean sand having a sand equivalent of at least 30, which should then be placed on top of the soil subgrade, moisture conditioned to at least 2% over optimum moisture, and compacted to at least 90% relative compaction.

Reinforcement

Concrete walkways and patios should be reinforced with No. 3 bars spaced 18 inches on centers, both ways. The reinforcement should be positioned near the middle of the slabs by means of concrete chairs or brick. Reinforcing bars should be provided across all joints to mitigate differential vertical movement of the slab sections. Walkways and patios should also be dowelled into adjacent curbs

using 9-inch speed dowels with No. 3 bars or ½-inch steel or fiberglass bars at 18 inches on centers. If doweling is not performed, differential movement should be anticipated.

Subgrade Preparation

As a further measure to mitigate cracking and/or shifting of concrete flatwork, the subgrade soils below concrete walkways and patios should be compacted to a minimum relative compaction of 92% and then thoroughly watered to achieve a moisture content that is at least 2% over optimum. This moisture content should extend to a depth of approximately 12 inches into the subgrade soils and be maintained in the subgrade during concrete placement to promote uniform curing of the concrete. Flooding or ponding of the subgrade is not considered feasible to achieve the above moisture conditions since this method would likely require construction of numerous earth berms to contain the water. Therefore, moisture conditioning should be achieved with sprinklers or a light spray applied to the subgrade over a period of several days just prior to pouring concrete. Soil density and presoaking should be observed, tested, and accepted by GMU prior to pouring the concrete.

All concrete has a tendency to crack, and cracks in concrete can be caused by many different factors. When constructing concrete decks, patios, walkways, etc., it is important that the ground on which these improvements are to rest be properly prepared, including moisture conditioning. Slab thickness, location of joints, reinforcement, and concrete mixture must also be appropriate for the intended use. Proper placement, finishing, and curing of concrete are also very important factors in minimizing cracking.

PAVEMENT DESIGN CONSIDERATIONS

GENERAL

It is expected that the parking lots, the streets, and the driveways within the site will be constructed with both asphalt pavement and Portland cement concrete. Therefore, recommendations for both types of pavement are provided in the following sections. In order to accommodate City of Newport Beach fire-truck and trash truck loading, a traffic index (T.I.) of 5.5 has been assumed for the drive areas, whereas a T.I. of 4.0 has been assumed for the parking stall areas.

R-value tests were performed during our recent geotechnical subsurface investigation. The result of the current R-value test yielded a 69. For design purposes, we recommend utilizing an R-value of 40, which will need to be confirmed during specific grading activities in each pavement area of the site.

ASPHALT PAVEMENT DESIGN

Based on an anticipated R-value of 40 to be obtained after precise grading of pavement subgrade areas, the following pavement thicknesses should be anticipated:

Location	R-Value	Traffic Index	Asphalt Concrete (in.)	Aggregate Base (in.)
Car Parking Stalls	40	4.0	3.0	4.0
Drive Aisles	40	5.5	4.0	6.0

Asphalt pavement structural sections should consist of crushed miscellaneous base (CMB) or crushed aggregate base materials (CAB) and asphalt concrete materials (AC) of a type meeting the minimum City of Newport Beach requirements. The subgrade soils should be moisture conditioned to a minimum 2% above the optimum moisture content to a depth of at least 6 inches, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction (per ASTM 1557). The CMB or CAB and AC should be compacted to at least 95% relative compaction (per ASTM 1557).

CONCRETE PAVEMENT DESIGN

Driveways and appurtenant concrete paving, such as trash receptacle bays, will require Portland cement concrete (PCC) pavement. Assuming a T.I. of 6 to 7, a design section of 8 inches of PCC over 6 inches aggregate base (AB) should be adequate. The AB should be Class 2 compacted to a minimum of 95% relative compaction as per ASTM D 1557.

FULL DEPTH RECLAMATION (FDR) ALTERNATIVE PAVEMENT FOR PARKING AREAS

Since minor grade changes are planned for the re-grading of the Planning Area 1 parking areas, and based on site conditions and our experience, we believe the most efficient pavement rehabilitation alternative to replacement with a conventional asphalt over base pavement section would be to utilize what is called "full depth reclamation" (FDR) utilizing a 12-inch-thick section of site reclaimed on-site AC and AB mixed with 6% cement to provide the new base for a new 4-inch-thick AC layer to be paved on top.

FDR has significant advantages over conventional pavement sections including the following major benefits:

- Savings in up-front costs (reusing materials, less excavation and import).
- Increased strength for weak in-place soils/long-term life (20- to 30-year design life).
- Reduced truck traffic to import and export materials.
- Environmental benefits and reduced community construction impact.
- Cautionary measures should be taken to avoid damaging existing utilities to ensure clearance for removal depths.

FDR can be performed in a similar construction schedule as presented below:

- Day 1 Mill existing 1-inch top AC pavement surface and export. Light traffic can still drive on remaining AC section.
- Day 2 Pulverize remaining AC and AB plus several inches of soil subgrade for a total of 12-inches of pulverization, mix in 6% Portland cement, moisture condition, and then compact to 95% relative compaction. Light traffic can drive on the FDR base layer at the end of the same day typically. Heavy truck traffic will be restricted.
- Day 3 Curing FDR base layer. Closed to heavy truck traffic but light traffic can typically drive on FDR base.
- Day 4 Micro crack FDR, place base 3-inch-thick or 4-inch-thick conventional Hot Mix Asphalt (HMA) AC layer and compact to 95% relative compaction. Light traffic can drive on base pavement section at the end of the same day.
- Day 5 Heavier truck traffic can now be placed on new pavement section.

PERMEABLE INTERLOCKING CONCRETE PAVEMENT (PICP)

We understand that Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavement (PICP) in the designated parking areas of Planning Area 1 may utilize permeable interlocking concrete pavers (such as "Eco-Stone") and will assume subgrade soil conditions (R-value of at least 40) according to the "Design Manual for Permeable Interlocking Concrete Pavements" by ICPI (2011). The structural base thickness will need to be designed by the project civil engineer in order to meet storage requirements. This minimum section assumes a T.I. of up to 6.3 (GMU assumes a T.I. of 5.5 for the mixed use of the drive areas in this portion of the site) and calls for a $3\frac{1}{8}$ " (80 mm) concrete paver, over compacted layers of 2" of bedding course sand (ASTM No. 8 aggregate), over 4" of ASTM No. 57 stone as open-graded base, over 6" of ASTM No. 2 stone as open-graded sub base, over a Class 1 geotextile fabric* (highest strength) per AASHTO M-288.

*Due to the presence of fine-grained silts and seashells in the existing dredge fill soils that will likely function as subgrade support for the PICP, GMU recommends using a Class 1 geotextile fabric (highest strength) placed both vertically at the sides of all PICP excavations and on top of the

compacted subgrade soil below the stone sub-base layer in order to protect the bottom and sides of the open-graded base and sub-base. This geotextile fabric must meet AASHTO M-288 Class 1 geotextile strength property and subsurface drainage requirements (see attached Table 3-3 and Table 3-4 from Page 31 of the ICPI Design Manual (2011) for AASHTO M-288 requirements).

CONCRETE INTERLOCKING VEHICULAR AND PEDESTRIAN PAVERS

We understand that portions of the project site will utilize 3½-inch-thick (80 mm.) vehicular concrete interlocking pavers placed on a section of at least 1-inch-thick bedding sand. These vehicular pavers are also planned as a part of the subject project in order to provide City of Newport Beach Fire Department vehicle access capable of supporting 72,000 pounds of imposed loading. GMU recommends that the on-site soil subgrade in these site vehicular areas be scarified to a depth of 6 inches, moisture conditioned to at least 2% above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction. A geotextile fabric such as Mirafi 600X or equivalent should be placed on top of the compacted subgrade across the entire vehicular interlocking paver area. Based upon the on-site soils having an estimated R-value of 40, a 12-inch-thick layer of Class 2 crushed aggregate base (CAB), crushed miscellaneous base (CMB), or equivalent should be moisture conditioned to at least optimum moisture and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction in order to support the interlocking pavers. Concrete bands adjacent to the vehicular interlocking pavers should consist of a design section of 8 inches of PCC over at least 6 inches of AB or equivalent, moisture conditioned to at least optimum moisture, and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction.

We further understand that in certain designated site pedestrian areas, 2%-inch-thick (60 mm.) concrete interlocking pavers placed on a section of at least 1-inch-thick bedding sand are planned. GMU recommends that prior to the installation of the pavers and bedding sand in these pedestrian areas, the on-site soil subgrade should be scarified to a depth of 6 inches, moisture conditioned to at least 2% above the optimum moisture content, and compacted to at least 92% relative compaction. A 4-inch-thick layer of Class 2 crushed aggregate base (CAB), crushed miscellaneous base (CMB), or equivalent should then be placed on top of the soil subgrade, moisture conditioned to at least optimum moisture, and compacted to at least 95% relative compaction in order to support the interlocking pavers in these pedestrian areas.

PLAN REVIEW/ GEOTECHNICAL TESTING AND OBSERVATIONS DURING CONSTRUCTION/ FUTURE REPORTS

Plan Review

Our office should review all future grading, foundation, and shoring plans for the site.

Geotechnical Observation and Testing

It is recommended that geotechnical observation and testing be performed by this firm during the following stages of construction and precise grading:

- During site clearing and grubbing.
- During all site grading and fill placement.
- During removal of any buried lines or other subsurface structures.
- During all phases of excavation.
- During shoring installation.
- During installation of foundation and floor slab elements.
- During all phases of corrective, ground improvement, and precise grading including removals, scarification, ground improvement and preparation, moisture conditioning, proof-rolling, over-excavation, FDR treatment, and placement and compaction of all fill materials.
- During backfill of structure walls and underground utilities.
- During pavement and hardscape section placement and compaction.
- When any unusual conditions are encountered.

Future Reports

GMU should perform geotechnical reviews and provide geotechnical response letters to support the permit process for the grading, shoring, and building department reviews to support this report. The final project precise grading plans and foundation plans for the project should also be reviewed by our office. In addition, geotechnical observation reports will be required following construction and grading.

LIMITATIONS

All parties reviewing or utilizing this report should recognize that the findings, conclusions, and recommendations presented represent the results of our professional geological and geotechnical engineering efforts and judgments. Due to the inexact nature of the state of the art of these professions and the possible occurrence of undetected variables in subsurface conditions, we cannot guarantee that the conditions actually encountered during grading and foundation installation will be identical to those observed and sampled during our study or that there are no unknown subsurface conditions which could have an adverse effect on the use of the property. We have exercised a degree of care comparable to the standard of practice presently maintained by other professionals in the fields of geotechnical engineering and engineering geology, and believe that our findings present a reasonably representative description of geotechnical conditions and their probable influence on the grading and use of the property.

Because our conclusions and recommendations are based on a limited amount of current and previous geotechnical exploration and analysis, all parties should recognize the need for possible revisions to our conclusions and recommendations during grading of the project. Additionally, our conclusions and recommendations are based on the assumption that our firm will act as the geotechnical engineer of record during precise grading and construction of the project to observe the actual conditions exposed, to verify our design concepts and the grading contractor's general compliance with the project geotechnical specifications, and to provide our revised conclusions and recommendations should subsurface conditions differ significantly from those used as the basis for our conclusions and recommendations presented in this report. It should be further noted that the recommendations presented herein are intended solely to minimize the effects of post-construction soil movements. Consequently, minor cracking and/or distortion of all on-site improvements should be anticipated.

The following services are outside our purview:

- Detailed corrosion testing and recommendations for protecting buried ferrous metal and/or copper elements.
- Environmental testing and/or evaluation of any kind.

CLOSURE

We are pleased to present the results of our geotechnical investigation for this project. The Plates and Appendices A through D which complete this report are listed in the Table of Contents.

If you have any questions concerning our findings or recommendations, please do not hesitate to contact us and we will be happy to discuss them with you.

ENGINEERING GEOLOGIST Respectfully submitted,

GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.

David R. Atkinson

Senior Engineer/Project Manager

Savid R. Albinson

Lisa L. Bates, CEG 2293

Senior Engineering Geologist

Ali Bastani, PhD, PE, GE 2458, F. ASCE

Principal Geotechnical Engineer

Director of Engineering

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California Division of Mines and Geology, 1997, "Seismic Hazard Zone Report for the Anaheim and Newport Beach 7.5-Minute Quadrangles, Orange County, California," CDMG Seismic Hazard Zone Report 03.

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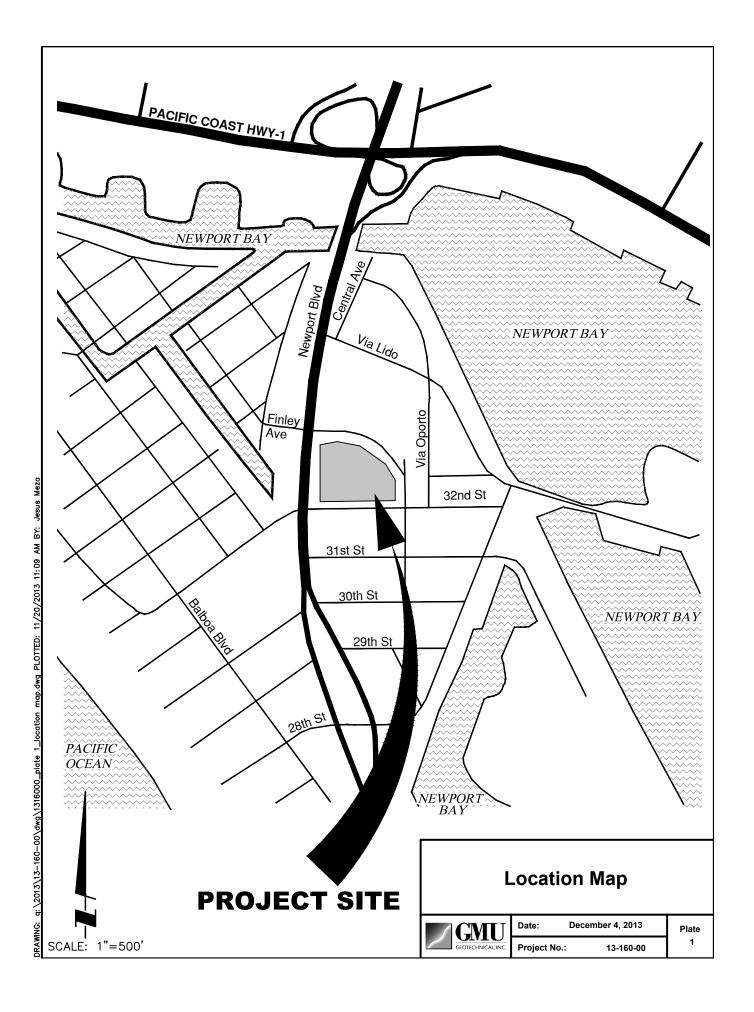
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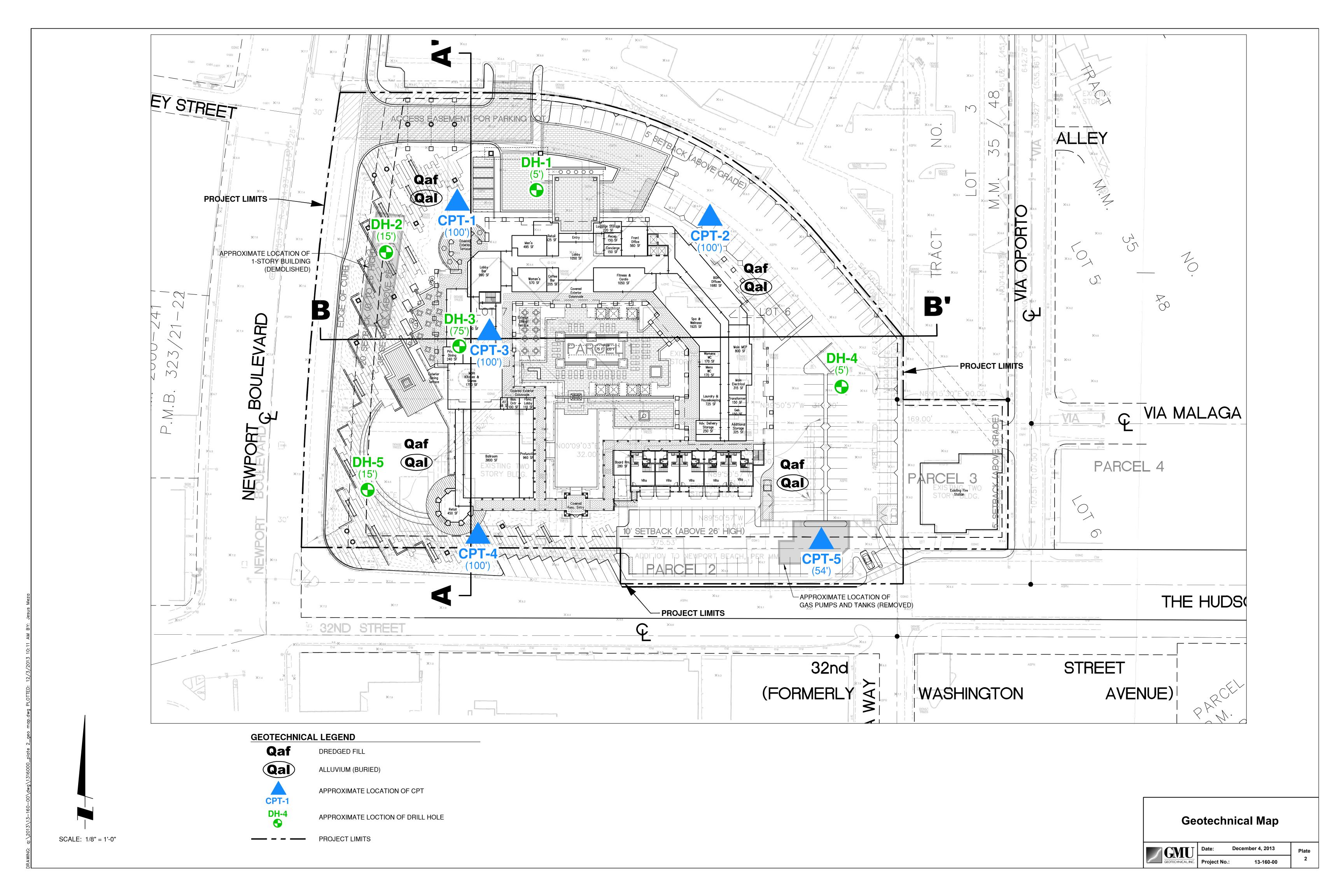
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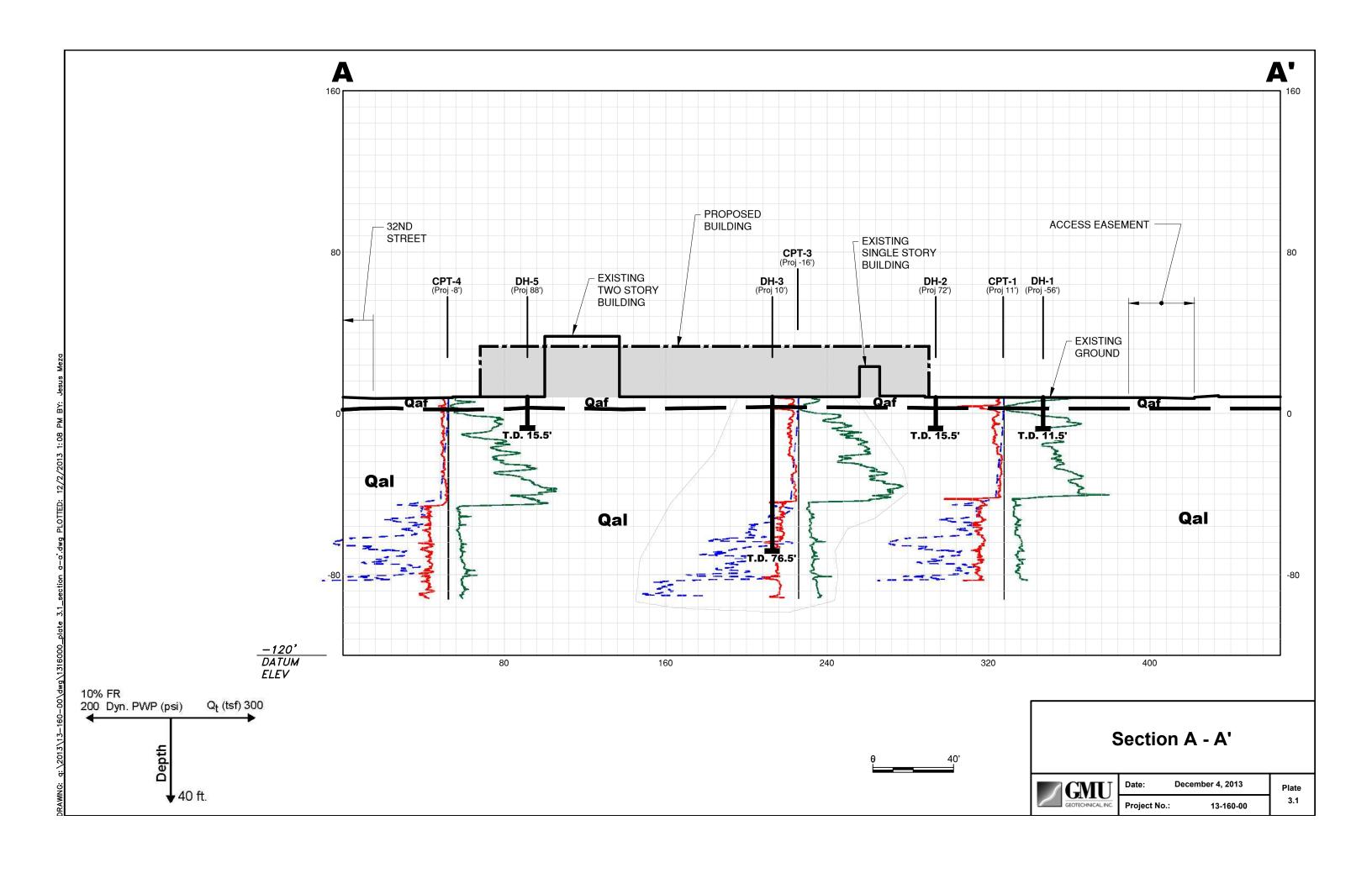
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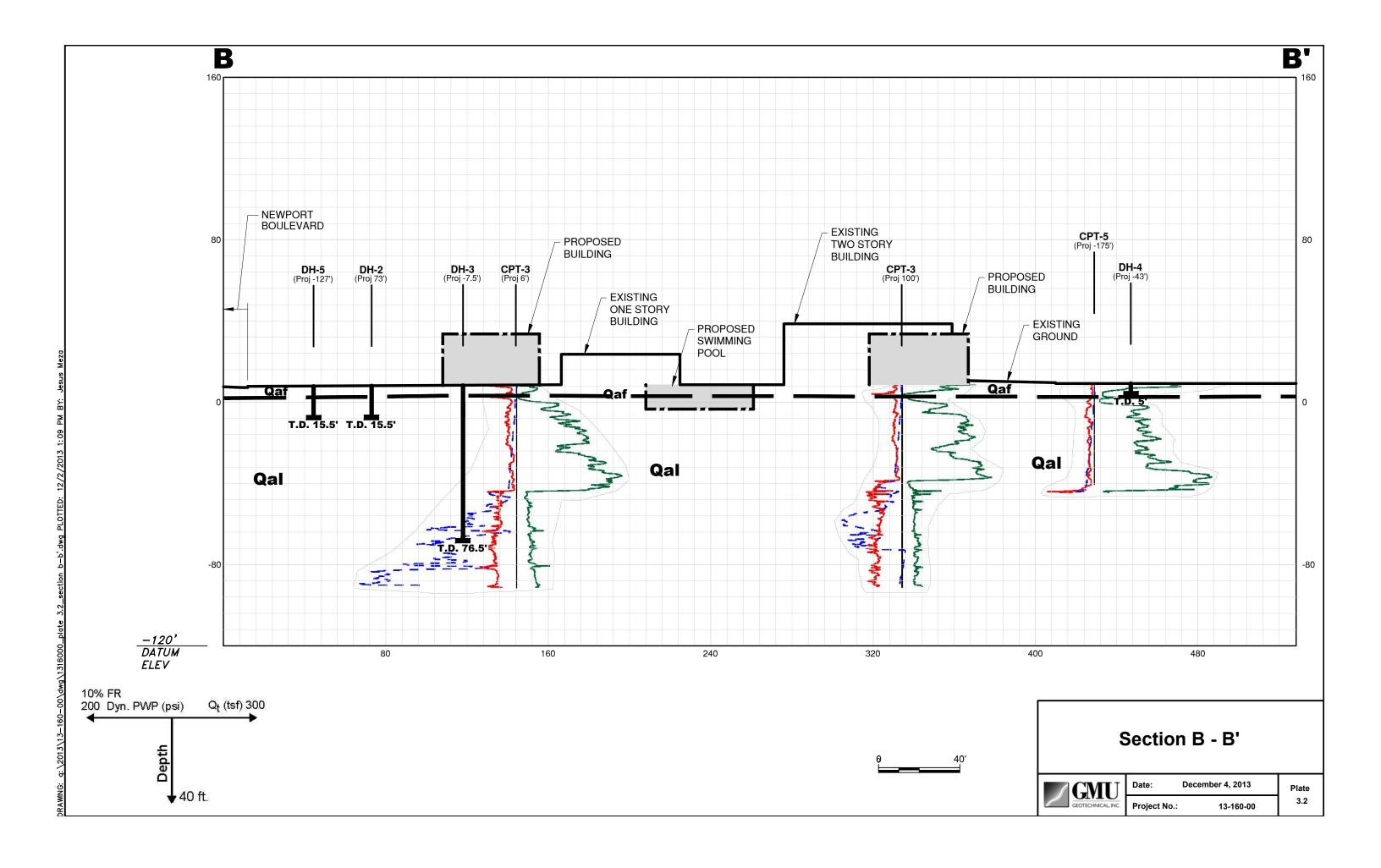
AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS

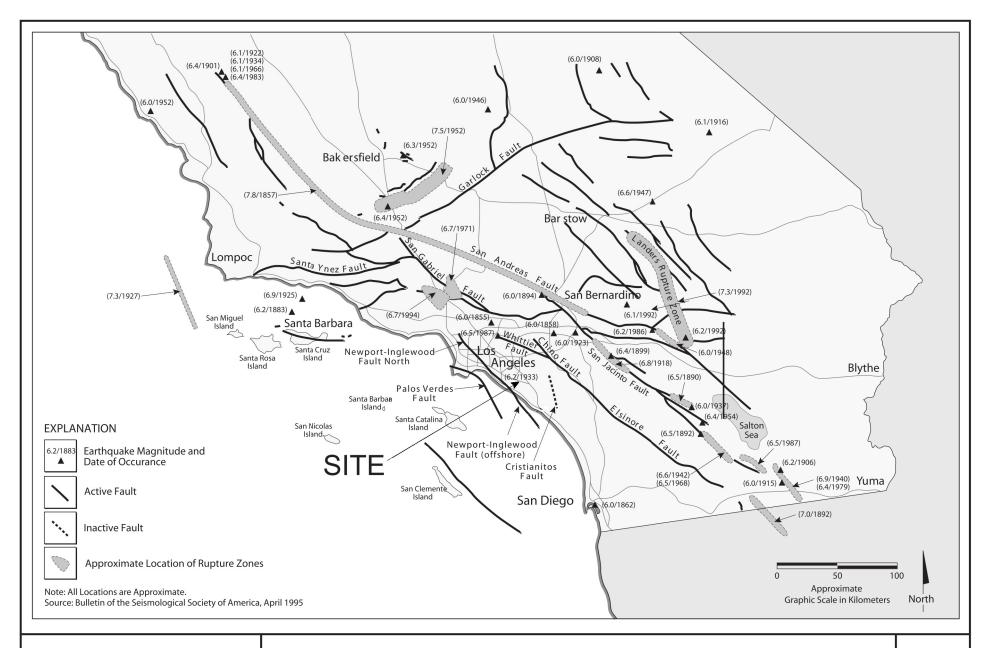
DATE	FLIGHT	РНОТО
4-19-99	C136-41	58-59
9-23-97	C117-41	1-2
1-28-95	C102-40	142-143
2-2-93	C86-8	3-4
1-20-92	C85-13	22-23
11-14-87	C-1	0032-0034
1-9-87	F	265-266
3-30-83	218-6	28-29
1-31-81	211-5	21-22
2-26-80	80033	215-216
12-14-78	203-5	36-37
12-28-76	181-5	24-25
1-28-75	157-5	27-28
10-29-73	132-5	17-18
6-28-71	94	05-06
1-31-70	81-8	201-202
1-3-67	1	47-48
3-24-59	R12	142-143 (Eastern)
3-24-59	R11	136-137 (Western)
6-2-53	6K	66-67











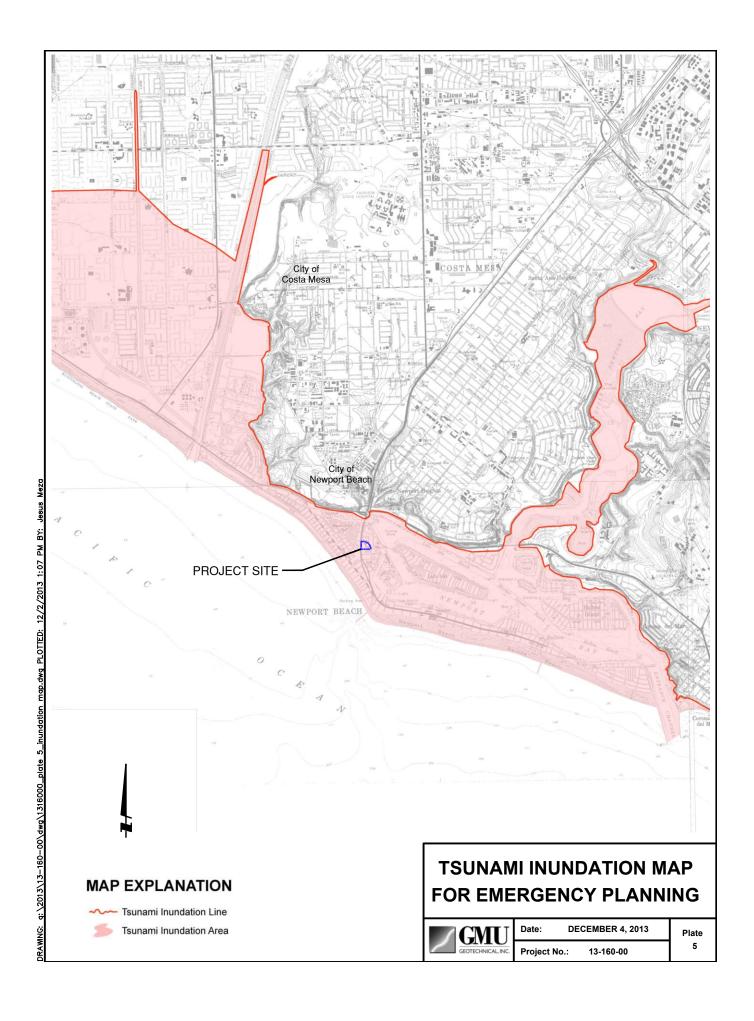


REGIONAL SEISMICITY:

Location of Major Active Surface Faults, Significant Inactive Faults, and Major Earthquake Epicenters (M>6.0)

Plate

4



APPENDIX A



APPENDIX A-1

GMU Geotechnical Exploration Procedures and Drill Hole Logs



APPENDIX A-1

GMU GEOTECHNICAL EXPLORATION PROCEDURES AND LOGS

Our exploration within the subject site consisted of drilling 5 hollow stem auger drill holes (DH-1 through DH-5). There were also 5 CPT soundings (CPT-1 through CPT-5) advanced on the site. Approximate locations of the drill holes and CPTs are shown on Plate 2 – Geotechnical Map. Our drill holes were logged by a Certified Engineering Geologist and bulk and undisturbed samples of the excavated soils were collected. "Undisturbed" drive samples were taken using a 3.0-inch outside diameter split spoon sampler which contained 2.416-inch-diameter brass sample sleeves 6 inches in length. Standard Penetration Tests (SPT) using a 2.0-inch outside diameter split spoon sampler without liners were driven in the drill holes at select depths in between the relatively undisturbed samples. Blow counts recorded during sampling from the drive samplers are shown on the drill hole logs including SPT blow counts for each 6 inches of sample advancement ("N" values would be the blow counts for the last 12 inches of sampler advancement). The logs of each boring are contained in this Appendix A-1, and the Legend to Logs is presented as Plate A-1. CPT soundings were performed with a 30-ton CPT rig and a 15-cm² cone with readings taken every 2 cm. The CPT logs and data are contained in Appendix A-2.

The geologic and engineering field descriptions and classifications that appear on these logs are prepared according to Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation standards. Major soil classifications are prepared according to the Unified Soil Classification System as modified by ASTM Standard No. 2487. Since the descriptions and classifications that appear on the Log of Borings are intended to be that which most accurately describe a given interval of a boring (frequently an interval of several feet), discrepancies do occur in the Unified Soil Classification System nomenclature between that interval and a particular sample in that interval. For example, an 8-foot-thick interval in a log may be identified as silty sand (SM) while one sample taken within the interval may have individually been identified as sandy silt (ML). This discrepancy is frequently allowed to remain to emphasize the occurrence of local textural variations in the interval.

The descriptive terminology of the logs is modified from current ASTM Standards to suit the purposes of this study and is summarized as follows:

```
a. Soil Type - per Legend to Logs
```

c. Moisture - (as estimated during exploration)

"dry" - very little or no moisture

"damp" - some moisture but less than optimum for compaction

"moist" - near optimum
very moist - above optimum

"wet/saturated"- containing free moisture

e. Density (granular soils)

"very loose"

"loose"

"medium dense"

"dense"

"very dense"

f. Consistency (cohesive soils)

```
"very soft"
```

"soft"

"firm"

"stiff"

"very stiff"

"hard"

g. Seepage (as estimated during exploration)

"slight/minor" - < 0.3 gpm

"moderate" - 0.3 - 1 gpm

"heavy" -> 1 gpm

MAJOR	DIVISIONS		Group Letter	Symbol	TYPICAL NAMES
		Clean	GW		Well Graded Gravels and Gravel-Sand Mixtures, Little or No Fines.
	GRAVELS 50% or More of	Gravels	GP	22 -D	Poorly Graded Gravels and Gravel-Sand Mixtures Little or No Fines.
COARSE-GRAINED SOILS More Than 50% Retained On No.200 Sieve	Coarse Fraction Retained on No.4 Sleve	Gravels With	GM	# # #	Silty Gravels, Gravel-Sand-Silt Mixtures.
Based on The Material	e e La companya	Fines	GC		Clayey Gravels, Gravel-Sand-Clay Mixtures.
Passing The 3-Inch (75mm) Sieve.		Clean	sw		Well Graded Sands and Gravelly Sands, Little or No Fines.
Reference:	SANDS More Than 50%	Sands	SP		Poorly Graded Sands and Gravelly Sands, Little or No Fines.
ASTM Standard D2487	of Coarse Fraction Passes No.4 Sieve	Sands With	SM		Silty Sands, Sand-Silt Mixtures.
		Fines	sc		Clayey Sands, Sand-Clay Mixtures.
			ML		Inorganic Silts, Very Fine Sands, Rock Flour, Silty or Clayey Fine Sands or Clayey Silts With Slight Plasticity.
FINE-GRAINED SOILS 50% or More Passe The No.200 Sieve	SILTS AND C Liquid Limi Than 50	t Less	CL	1 - 838 1 314	Inorganic Clays of Low To Medium Plasticity, Gravelly Clays, Sandy Clays, Silty Clays, Lean Clays.
Based on The Material			OL		Organic Silts and Organic Silty Clays of Low Plasticity
Passing The 3-Inch (75mm) Sieve.		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	МН		Inorganic Silts, Micaceous or Diatomaceous Fine Sandy or Silty Soils, Elastic Silts.
Reference:		SILTS AND CLAYS Liquid Limit 50%			Inorganic Clays of High Plasticity, Fat Clays.
ASTM Standard D2487	or Great	ei 	он		Organic Clays of Medium To High Plasticity, Organic Silts.
HIGHLY ORGANIC SOILS			PT		Peat and Other Highly Organic Soils.

The descriptive terminology of the logs is modified from current ASTM Standards to suit the purposes of this study

ADDITIONAL TESTS

- DS = Direct Shear
- HY = Hydrometer Test
- TC = Triaxial Compression Test
- UC = Unconfined Compression
- CN = Consolidation Test
- (T) = Time Rate
- EX = Expansion Test
- CP = Compaction Test
- PS = Particle Size Distribution
- El = Expansion Index
- SE = Sand Equivalent Test
- AL = Atterberg Limits
- FC = Chemical Tests
- RV = Resistance Value
- SG = Specific Gravity
- SU = Sulfates
- CH = Chlorides
- MR = Minimum Resistivity
- (N) = Natural Undisturbed Sample
- (R) = Remolded Sample
- CS = Collapse Test/Swelf-Settlement

GEOLOGIC NOMENCLATURE

- B = Bedding C = Contact J = Joint
- F = Fracture Flt = Fault S = Shear
- ▼_ = Groundwater

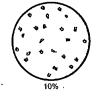
SAMPLE SYMBOLS

- Undisturbed Sample (California Sample)
- Undisturbed Sample (Shelby Tube)
- Bulk Sample
- Unsuccessful Sampling Attempt
 - SPT Sample
- 10: 10 Blows for 12-inches Penetration6/4: 6 Blows Per 4-Inches Penetration
- (13): Uncorrected Blow Counts ("N" Values) for 12-Inches Penetration-Standard PenetrationTest (SPT)















LEGENDTOLOGS

ASTM Designation: D 2487 (Based on Unified Soil Classification System) Plate

A-1

SOIL DENSITY/CONSISTENCY							
FINE GRAINED							
Consistency	Field Test	SPT (#blows/foot)	Mod (#blows/foot)				
Very Soft	Easily penetrated by thumb, exudes between fingers	<2	<3				
Soft_	Easily penetrated one inch by thumb, molded by fingers	2-4	3-6				
Firm_	Penetrated over 1/2 inch by thumb with moderate effort	4-8	6-12				
Stiff	Penetrated about 1/2 inch by thumb with great effort	8-15	12-25				
Very Stiff	Readity indented by thumbnail	15-30	25-50				
Hard	Indented with difficulty by thumbnail	>30	>50				
	COARSE GRAINED						
Density	Field Test	SPT (#blows/foot)	Mod (#blows/foot)				
Very Loose	Easily penetrated with 0.5" rod pushed by hand	<4	<5				
Loose	Easily penetrated with 0.5" rod pushed by hand	4-10	5-12				
Medium Dense	Easily penetrated 1' with 0.5" rod driven by 5lb hammer	10-30	12-35				
Dense	Dificult to penetrat 1' with 0.5" rod driven by 5lb hammer	31-50	35-60				
Very Dense	Penetrated few inches with 0.5" rod driven by 5lb hammer	>50	>60				

	BEDROCK HARDNESS							
Density	Field Test	SPT (#blows/foot)						
Soft	Can be crushed by hand, soil like and structureless	1-30						
Moderately Hard	Can be grooved with fingernails, crumbles with hammer	30-50						
Hard	Can't break by hand, can be grooved with knife	50-100						
Very Hard	Scratches with knife, chips with hammer blows	>100						

MODIFIERS					
Trace Few Some Numerous	1% 1-5% 5-12% 12-20%				
Abundant	>20%				

GRAIN SIZE								
Des	Description		Grain Size	Approximate Size				
Вс	Boulders		>12"	Larger than a basketball				
C	Cobbles		3-12" Fist-sized to bar					
Gravel	Coarse	3/4-3"	3/4-3"	Thumb-sized to fist-sized				
Cidvoi	Fine	#4-3/4"	0.19-0.75"	Pea-sized to thumb-sized				
	Coarse	#10-#4	0.079-0.19"	Rock-salt-sized to pea-sized				
Sand	Medium	#40-#10	0.017-0.079"	Sugar-sized to rock salt-sized				
	Fine #200-#4		0.0029-0.017"	Flour-sized to sugar-sized				
Fines		passing #200	<0.0029"	Flour-sized and smaller				

MOISTURE CONTENT

Dry- Very little or no moisture

Damp- Some moisture but less than optimum Moist- Near optimum

Very Moist- Above optimum
Wet/Saturated- Contains free moisture



Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-1

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled 10/28/13	Logged RLD By	Checked DRA
Drilling Method Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor 2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole 11.5 feet
Drill Rig Type CME 75	Diameter(s) 8 of Hole, inches	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL 8.0
Groundwater Depth 4.5 [3.5] [Elevation], feet	Sampling Open drive sampler with 6-inch Method(s) sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Cuttings
Remarks Infiltration Test Hole		Driving Method and Drop 140 lb auto hammer

						SA	MPLE	DATA	Т	EST	DATA
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
			ASPHALT PAVEMENT		3" AC / 2.5" AB						
5-	-		DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SAND with some SILT (SP); brown, moist, medium dense, coarse grained, some seashell fragments		4 6 9	140	20	95	RV
i.	-5		ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SILTY SAND (SM); grayish brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained sand, low plasticity silt	-	5 3 2	140	51	69	
0-					SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained		5 10 17	140	26	104	
	-10				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	Haladara. Water transfer	3 7 10	140			
DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13					Total depth = 11.5 feet Groundwater @ 4.5 feet No caving						



Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-2

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) 10/28/13 Drilled	Logged By RLD	Checked DRA
Drilling Method Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor 2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole 15.5 feet
Drill Rig Type CME 75	Diameter(s) of Hole, inches	Approx. Surface 8.0
Groundwater Depth 4.0 [4.0]	Sampling Open drive sampler with 6-inch Method(s) sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Cuttings Backfill
Remarks		Driving Method and Drop 140 lb auto hammer

Get		(n	-			SA	MPLE	DATA	Т	EST	DATA
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pof	ADDITIONAL TESTS
			GRASS AND SOD		Grass and rootlets						
5-	-		DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SILTY SAND (SM); tan, moist, medium dense, coarse grained, trace seashells		11 13 16	140	7	108	SE
	-5		ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SILTY SAND to SANDY SILT (SM-ML); dark gray to dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained, low plasticity	,	5 7 4	140	57	71	
0-	_				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	الالالاللال اللالله	2 4 8	140			
12/2/13 5-	10 - -				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained		4 11 17	140	24	104	
00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13 4	_ -15				SILTY SAND (SM); brown to dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	The relation of the state of th	4 11 19	140			
DH_KEV3 13-160-00.GP					Total depth = 15.5 feet Groundwater @ 4.0 feet No caving						
										1	



Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 1 of 4

Date(s) 10/28/13 Drilled	Logged RLD	Checked DRA
Drilling Method Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor 2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole 76.5 feet
Drill Rig Type CME 75	Diameter(s) 8 of Hole, inches	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL 8.5
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet 5.0 [3.5]	Sampling Open drive sampler with 6-inch Method(s) sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Cuttings Backfill
Remarks		Driving Method and Drop 140 lb auto hammer

Ţ.	İ		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			SA	MPLE	DATA	Т	EST	DATA
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	ENGINEERING CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pof	ADDITIONAL TESTS
			GRASS AND SOD		Grass and rootlets						
	-		DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SILTY SAND (SM); light brown, damp to moist, medium dense, trace seashells	\/					EI, FC
5-	-				SAND with some SILT (SP); light brown, moist, medium dense, fine grained, trace seashells	THE THE WASHINGTON	3 4 4	140			
	- 5		ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SANDY CLAY (CL); dark brown, wet, soft, fine grained		4 3 2	140	51	64	DS
0-	-				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, loose, fine grained, trace rootlets and organics	THE THE PERSON OF THE PERSON O	1 3 5	140			
	-10				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained		8 14 14	140	28	98	CN, TR
-5-	-15				SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained		3 4 4	140	29		PS
-10-						-				!	



Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number:

13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 2 of 4

eet		(1)				SA	MPLE	DATA	_		DATA
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL
-					SAND with some SILT (SP); grayish brown, wet, dense, fine grained	-	5 16 40	140	24	101	
-15-	-25				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained	- Indicate and the control of the co	2 4 6	140	26		PS
-20 -	-30				No Recovery		7 24 37	140			
-25	-35				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, coarse grained	International Control of the Control	5 12 15	140			
-30	-40				SAND with some SILT (SP); dark gray, wet, medium dense, coarse grained	-	6 10 22	140	24		
-35						- - - -					

Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 3 of 4

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ję		45				SA	MPLE	DATA	Т	DATA	
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
-40 -					No Recovery	TO THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERT	4 8 15	140			
-	-50				No Recovery		5 8 17	140			
-45 -	-55				SILTY CLAY (CL); dark brown, wet, stiff, low plasticity	Theretainer and the state of th	3 6 6	140			
-50 - -	60				SILT (MH); dark brown, moist, very stiff, high plasticity		8 21 23	140	45	74	
-55	65				SILT (MH); dark brown, moist, very stiff,	1 11000	68:	140	58		PS, HY, AL
-60 -					high plasticity		11	į			ML
					<u> </u>	D	rill I	Hole	e D	H-:	3

Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number:

13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-3

Sheet 4 of 4

<u> </u>	,										
Į į						SA	MPLE	DATA	Т	EST C	DATA
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pof	ADDITIONAL TESTS
-65-					SILT (MH); dark brown, moist, very stiff, high plasticity		12 20 27	140	54	68	
	-7 5				SILT (MH); dark brown, wet, very stiff, high plasticity	Interest of the second of the	8 15 15	140			
		1			Total depth = 76.5 feet Groundwater @ 5.0 feet Caving near 15 feet						
,											
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GYU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.

DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Project Location: Newport Beach Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-4

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled 10/28/13	Logged By RLD	Checked DRA
Drilling Method Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling Contractor 2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole 6.5 feet
Drill Rig Type CME 75	Diameter(s) 8 of Hole, inches	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL 9.5
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet N/A [0.0]	Sampling Open drive sampler with 6-inch Method(s) Sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill Cuttings
Remarks		Driving Method and Drop 140 lb auto hammer

ſ	ぉ						SA	MPLE	DATA	Ť	EST	DATA
	ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	GEOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pcf	ADDITIONAL TESTS
Γ				ASPHALT PAVEMENT		3.5" AC / 2.5" AB						
		- - -		DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		SAND with some SILT (SP); tanish brown, moist, medium dense, fine grained, some seashells		7 10 13	140	3	105	CP, DS, FC
	5-	-5 -				No Recovery		9 3 3	140			į
						Total depth = 6.5 feet No groundwater No caving						
		1							į			
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DH_REV3 13-160-00.GPJ GMULAB.GPJ 12/2/13

Project Location: Newport Beach

Project Number: 13-160-00

Log of Drill Hole DH-5

Sheet 1 of 1

Date(s) Drilled 10/28/13	Logged RLD	Checked DRA
Drilling Hollow Stem Auger	Drilling 2R Drilling	Total Depth of Drill Hole 15.5 feet
Drill Rig Type CME 75	Diameter(s) 8 of Hole, inches	Approx. Surface Elevation, ft MSL 8.5
Groundwater Depth [Elevation], feet 5.0 [3.5]	Sampling Open drive sampler with 6-inch Method(s) sleeve/SPT	Drill Hole Backfill Cuttings
Remarks Infiltration Test Hole		Driving Method and Drop 140 lb auto hammer

N, feet	et	500	GEOLOGICAL		ENGINEERING			DATA g			DATA
ELEVATION, feet	DEPTH, feet	GRAPHIC LOG	CLASSIFICATION AND DESCRIPTION	ORIENTATION DATA	DESCRIPTION	SAMPLE	NUMBER OF BLOWS	DRIVING WEIGHT, Ibs	MOISTURE CONTENT, %	DRY UNIT WEIGHT, pat	ADDITIONAL
	-		GRASS AND SOD DREDGED FILL (Qaf)		Grass and rootlets			-	_		
5-	- - - - - - - -		DREDGED FILL (Qar)		SAND (SP); tan, very moist, medium dense, coarse grained, trace seashells		7 15 12	140	3	104	
-	-5		ALLUVIUM (Qal)		SANDY CLAY to SILT (CL-ML); tan to dark brown, wet, soft, coarse grained, low plasticity		3 3 2	140	35	83	
0-					SILTY SAND (SM); dark brown, wet, medium dense, fine grained, trace rootlets	Helelelle.	2 4 6	140			
-5	10				SILTY SAND (SM); dark grayish black, wet, medium dense, fine graines		4 8 16	140	28	96	
	15				SILTY SAND (SM); dark gray, wet, medium dense, fine grained		3 7 10	140			
					Total depth = 15.5 feet Groundwater @ 5.0 feet No caving						

GMU GEOTECHNICAL, INC.

APPENDIX A-2

CPT Logs and Data by Kehoe for GMU Geotechnical



SUMMARY

OF CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA

Project:

Lido House Hotel 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA October 23-24, 2013

Prepared for:

Mr. Dave Atkinson GMU Geotechnical, Inc. 23241 Arroyo Vista Rancho Santa Margarita, CA 92688-2611 Office (949) 888-6513 / Fax (949) 888-1380

Prepared by:



Kehoe Testing & Engineering

5415 Industrial Drive Huntington Beach, CA 92649-1518 Office (714) 901-7270 / Fax (714) 901-7289 www.kehoetesting.com

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- 1. INTRODUCTION
- 2. SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK
- 3. FIELD EQUIPMENT & PROCEDURES
- 4. CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA & INTERPRETATION

APPENDIX

- CPT Plots
- CPT Classification/Soil Behavior Chart
- Interpretation Output (CPeT-IT)
- Summary of Shear Wave Velocities
- Pore Pressure Dissipation Graphs
- CPeT-IT Calculation Formulas

SUMMARY

CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA

1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of a Cone Penetration Test (CPT) program carried out for the Lido House Hotel project located at 3300 Newport Blvd. in Newport Beach, California. The work was performed by Kehoe Testing & Engineering (KTE) on October 23-24, 2013. The scope of work was performed as directed by GMU Geotechnical, Inc. personnel.

2. SUMMARY OF FIELD WORK

The fieldwork consisted of performing CPT soundings at five locations to determine the soil lithology. Groundwater measurements and hole collapse depths provided in TABLE 2.1 are for information only. The readings indicate the apparent depth to which the hole is open and the apparent water level (if encountered) in the CPT probe hole at the time of measurement upon completion of the CPT. KTE does not warranty the accuracy of the measurements and the reported water levels may not represent the true or stabilized groundwater levels.

LOCATION	DEPTH OF CPT (ft)	COMMENTS/NOTES:
CPT-1	91	Refusal, groundwater @ 6 ft
CPT-2	100	Groundwater @ 6 ft
CPT-3	100	Hole open to 5 ft (dry)
CPT-4	100	Groundwater @ 6 ft
CPT-5	54	Refusal, groundwater @ 6 ft

TABLE 2.1 - Summary of CPT Soundings

3. FIELD EQUIPMENT & PROCEDURES

The CPT soundings were carried out by KTE using an integrated electronic cone system manufactured by Vertek. The CPT soundings were performed in accordance with ASTM standards (D5778). The cone penetrometers were pushed using a 30-ton CPT rig. The cone used during the program was a 15 cm² cone and recorded the following parameters at approximately 2.5 cm depth intervals:

- Cone Resistance (qc)
- Sleeve Friction (fs)
- Inclination
- Penetration Speed
- Dynamic Pore Pressure (u)
 Pore Pressure Dissipation (at selected depths)

At location CPT-3, shear wave measurements were obtained at approximately 5-foot intervals. The shear wave is generated using an air-actuated hammer, which is located inside the front jack of the CPT rig. The cone has a triaxial geophone, which recorded the shear wave signal generated by the air hammer.

The above parameters were recorded and viewed in real time using a laptop computer. Data is stored at the KTE office for future analysis and reference. A complete set of baseline readings was taken prior to each sounding to determine temperature shifts and any zero load offsets. Monitoring base line readings ensures that the cone electronics are operating properly.

4. CONE PENETRATION TEST DATA & INTERPRETATION

The Cone Penetration Test data is presented in graphical form in the attached Appendix. These plots were generated using the CPeT-IT program. Penetration depths are referenced to ground surface. The soil classification on the CPT plots is derived from the attached CPT Classification Chart (Robertson) and presents major soil lithologic changes. The stratigraphic interpretation is based on relationships between cone resistance (qc), sleeve friction (fs), and penetration pore pressure (u). The friction ratio (Rf), which is sleeve friction divided by cone resistance, is a calculated parameter that is used along with cone resistance to infer soil behavior type. Generally, cohesive soils (clays) have high friction ratios, low cone resistance and generate excess pore water pressures. Cohesionless soils (sands) have lower friction ratios, high cone bearing and generate little (or negative) excess pore water pressures.

Tables of basic CPT output from the interpretation program CPeT-IT are provided for CPT data averaged over one foot intervals in the Appendix. Spreadsheet files of the averaged basic CPT output and averaged estimated geotechnical parameters are also included for use in further geotechnical analysis. We recommend a geotechnical engineer review the assumed input parameters and the calculated output from the CPeT-IT program. A summary of the equations used for the tabulated parameters is provided in the Appendix.

It should be noted that it is not always possible to clearly identify a soil type based on qc, fs and u. In these situations, experience, judgement and an assessment of the pore pressure data should be used to infer the soil behavior type.

If you have any questions regarding this information, please do not hesitate to call our office at (714) 901-7270.

Sincerely,

KEHOF TESTING & ENGINEERING

Richard W. Koester, Jr. General Manager

APPENDIX



Kehoe Testing and Engineering 714-901-7270

rich@kehoetesting.com www.kehoetesting.com

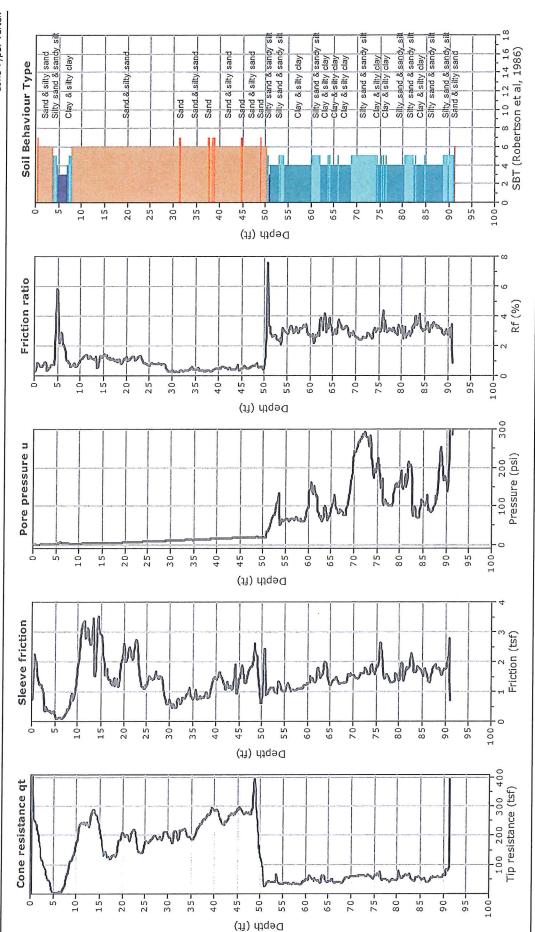
GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel

Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA

Project:

Total depth: 91,23 ft, Date: 10/23/2013 Cone Type: Vertek

CPT: CPT-1



CPeT-IT v.1.7.6.3 - CPTU data presentation & interpretation software - Report created on: 10/24/2013, 7:04:41 AM Project file: C:\GMUNewportBch10-13\CPET Data\Plot Data\Plotss.cpt



Kehoe Testing and Engineering 714-901-7270

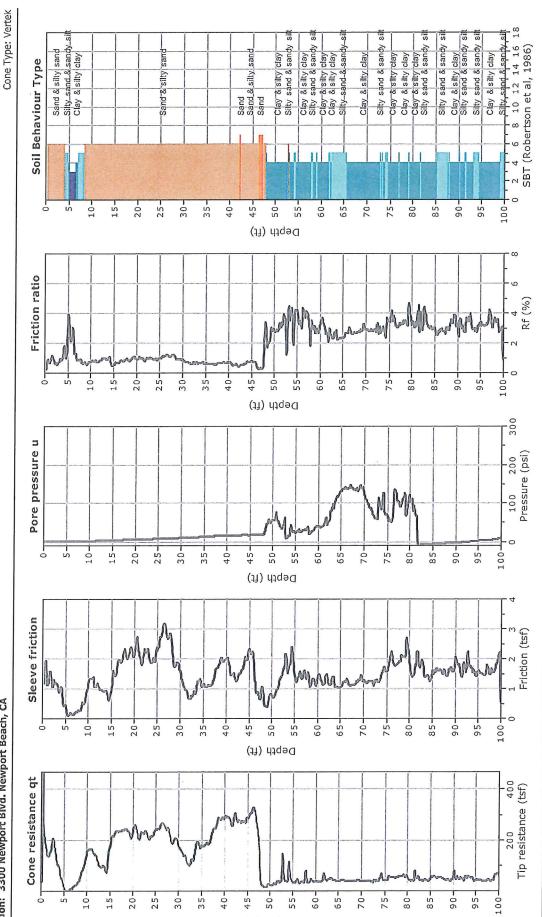
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www.kehoetesting.com
GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel

CPT: CPT-2

Total depth: 100.13 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA



Depth (ft)

CPeT-IT v.1.7.6.3 - CPTU data presentation & interpretation software - Report created on: 10/24/2013, 7:05:45 AM Project file: C:\GMUNewportBch10-13\CPET Data\Plot Data\Plotss.cpt

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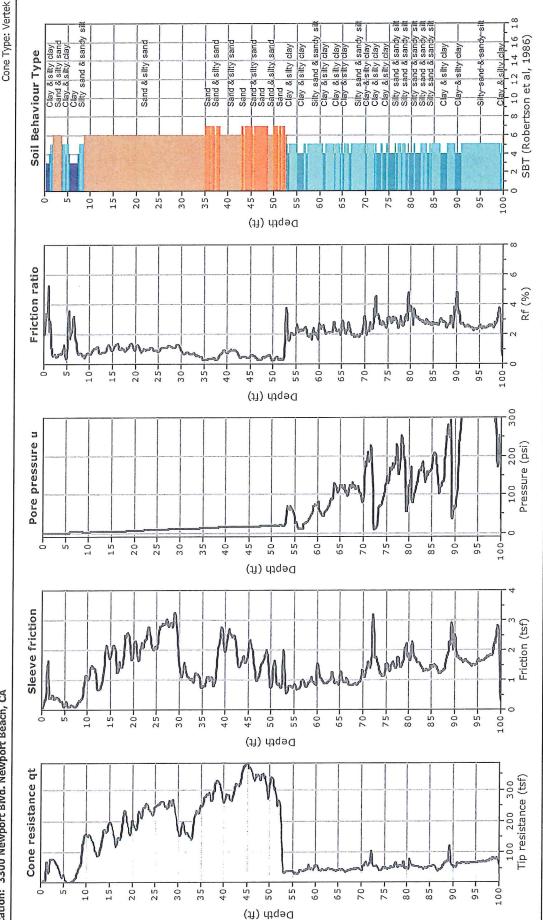
rich@kehoetesting.com www.kehoetesting.com

GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel

CPT: CPT-3

Total depth: 100.07 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Project: GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA



CPeT-IT v.1.7.6.3 - CPTU data presentation & interpretation software - Report created on: 10/24/2013, 7:06:36 AM Project file: C.\GMUNewportBch10-13\CPeT Data\Plot Data\Plotss.cpt

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GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel

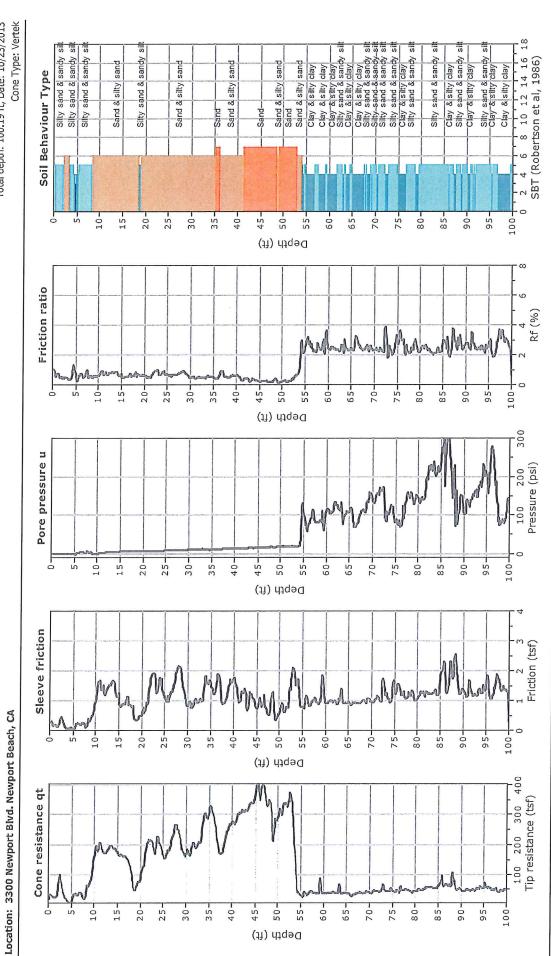
Project:

10-

20-25-

Total depth: 100.19 ft, Date: 10/23/2013 Cone Type: Vertek

CPT: CPT-4



50-55--09 65-70-75-

Depth (ft)

45

85--06 95-100-

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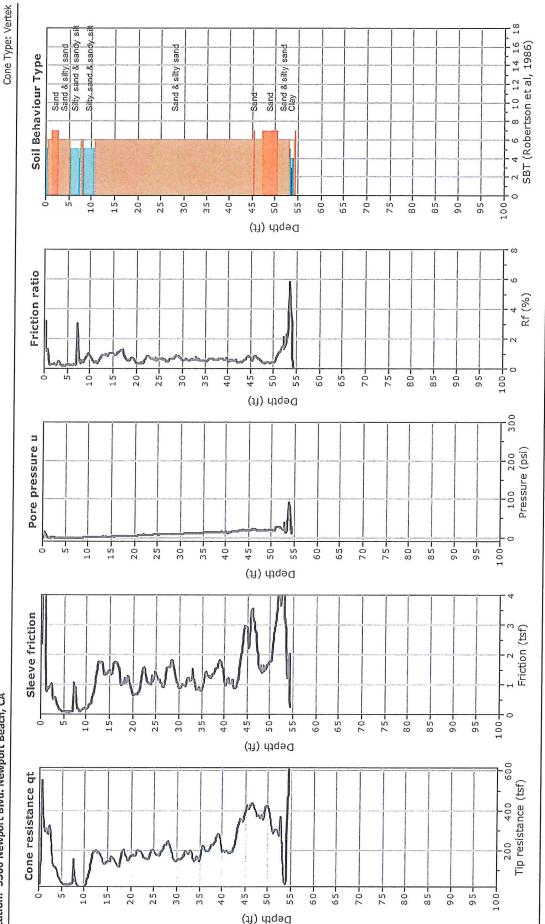
Kehoe Testing and Engineering

rich@kehoetesting.com www.kehoetesting.com Location: 3300 Newport Blvd. Newport Beach, CA GMU Geotechnical/Lido House Hotel 714-901-7270

Project:

CPT: CPT-5

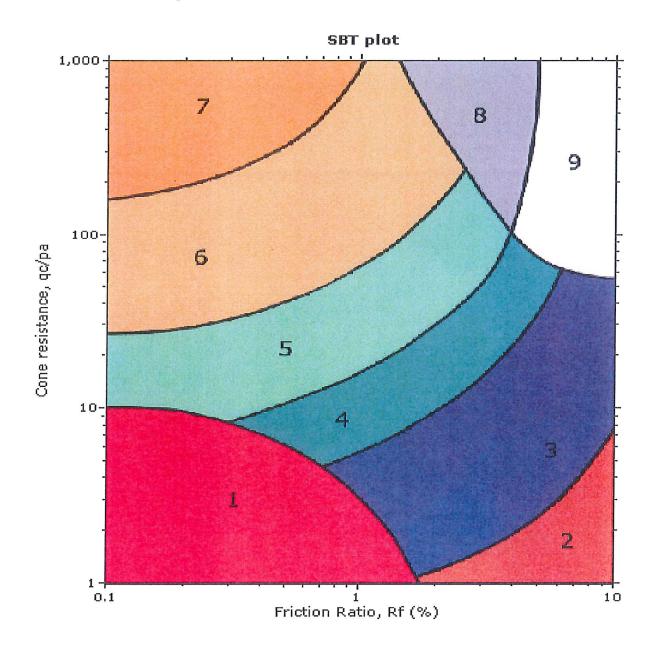
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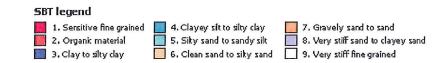


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Kehoe Testing and Engineering 714-901-7270

rich@kehoetesting.com www.kehoetesting.com





Basic output data CPT-1 In situ data ó',vo Depth qc (tsf) fs (tsf) u (psi) Other qt (tsf) Rf(%) SBT Ic SBT ã (pcf) ó,v (tsf) u0 (tsf) SBTn Cn Qtn Ot1 Bq n (tsf) (%) 0 0.0643 3817.3 0.7908 6E-05 6 0.3777 2 1.377 463.7299 6 1.57163 128.5418 0.06427 245.4 1.94 0.2 0.79 245,402 0.7905 2 1.4586 313.739 166.111 0.7345 1.67413 124.1961 0.12637 0 0.1264 1313.5 0.735 0.0004 6 0.4117 166.1 0.92 ∩ 74 2 1.22 6 0.4275 2 1.493 164.7003 0 0.183 476.13 0.3902 0.0012 1.75209 113.279 0.18301 3 87.3 0.34 1.5 87.3184 0.3894 2 1.8832 85.20011 6 0.5788 0.23874 0 0.2387 188.81 0.7321 0.0019 2.13323 111,4607 45.3 1,16 0.72 45.3142 0.7283 0.33 2 3,3486 6,29559 0 0.2897 11,496 6,305 0.0361 3 1 3.543 101.9901 0.28973 1.67 5.68 3,62044 5,8004 5 3.6 0.21 2 3.1741 3,37481 98,70995 0.33909 0 0.3391 10.727 3.5739 0.1239 1 6 3.9 0.13 6.26 3,97662 3,2691 5 0.7824 2 2,4027 25,61596 0.0312 0.359 37,745 1.033 0.0161 2.6488 102.3119 0.39024 13.9 0.14 3.47 1.01 13.9425 1.0041 0.0624 0.3849 174.05 0.6121 6 0.5352 1.7182 1.7517 108,7705 0.002 1,9448 114,0185 0.44725 67.4328 0.608 8 67.4 0.41 2,68 0.6 6 0.4904 1.5851 1.6307 168,5591 0.0936 0.4136 272.05 0.6843 0.0005 113.026 0.6813 1.78521 119.8896 0.5072 113 0.77 0.68 6 0.4886 1.5256 1.6217 248.373 1,74665 126,7204 0.57056 0.1248 0.4458 386.44 0.9869 0.0003 172.83 0.9836 10 172.8 1.7 2 49 0.99 6 0.63664 0,156 0,4806 497.04 1,3437 0.0003 6 0.4999 1.4836 1.6465 334,9606 3.07 1.34 239.538 1.3401 1,74881 132,1675 11 239.5 3.21 6 0.5026 1.4359 1.6494 308,9255 0.1872 0.5151 441.93 1.2783 0.0003 12 228,3 2,91 3.59 1,27 228,344 1,2744 6 1.74551 131.3329 0.70231 0.7679 0.2184 0.5495 461.47 1.0845 0.0003 6 0.4767 1.3666 1.5771 327,515 1.66085 131.1821 13 254.3 2,75 3.96 1.08 254.348 1.0812 6 0.468 1.3208 1.5499 333.807 4.51 1.01 268.255 1.014 1.62464 131.2317 0.83352 0.2496 0.5839 457.98 1.0171 0.0003 268.2 2.72 14 0.2808 0.6183 349.26 1.3475 0.0002 6 0.5276 1.3277 1,702 270.976 0.89912 15 216.8 2.91 4.43 1.34 216.854 1.3419 1.77712 131,2069 6 0.568 1.319 1.804 163.6559 1.88524 125.4388 0.96184 0.312 0.6498 202.02 1,1883 -3E-04 1.18 132,245 1,1796 16 132.2 1.56 3.71 6 6 0.5684 1.2847 1.8011 153,1438 1.02409 0.3432 0.6809 185,24 1.102 -2E-04 127.154 1.0932 1.87535 124.4988 17 127.1 1.39 4.39 1.1 0.3744 0.7118 182.86 1.0294 -3E-04 6 0.5615 1.2493 1.7794 153.6909 131.256 1.0209 1.84524 124.3082 1.08624 18 131.2 1.34 4.59 1.02 6 0.5127 1.1987 1.6472 186.1361 1,70111 124.8182 1.14865 0.4056 0.7431 221.13 0.8095 -4E-04 19 165.4 1.33 4.76 0.8 165,458 0,8038 6 0.5384 1.181 1.7104 231,3179 1.7544 130.0579 1.21368 0,4368 0.7769 266,78 1.2159 -2E-04 1.21 208.468 1.2088 5.57 20 208.4 2,52 0.468 0.8104 244.68 1.1952 -1E-04 6 0.5448 1.1564 1.7232 216.7136 199.576 1.1875 1.76146 129.5025 1.27843 21 199.5 2.37 1.19 1.73367 128.6167 1,34274 0.4992 0.8435 231.57 1.0802 -1E-05 6 0.5382 1.1297 1.7016 208.5614 1.07 196,684 1,0728 22 196.6 2.11 6.9 6 0,579 1,1148 1,804 189,1928 1.40748 0.5304 0.8771 204.75 1.3587 -1E-04 23 180.9 2.44 7.04 1.35 180,986 1,3482 1.83076 129.477 6 0.5568 1.0892 1.7421 142,8003 0.5616 0.9076 152.85 0.8362 -7E-05 24 140.1 1.16 7.67 0.83 140.194 0.8274 6 1.7638 123,4134 1.46919 1.5312 0.5928 0.9384 186.35 0.6691 8E-05 6 0.5081 1.0629 1.6107 175.6648 1.62563 124.0365 25 176.3 1.17 8.43 0.66 176.403 0.6633 0.624 0.97 184.35 0.7941 -5E-05 6 0.5275 1.047 1.6577 176.9253 1.59396 8,55 0.79 180,405 0,7871 1.667 125,5082 26 180.3 1.42 1E-05 6 0.5234 1.0289 1,643 192,0919 0.6552 1.0021 197.13 0.8251 0.82 199.212 0.8182 1.6468 126.7592 1.65734 27 199.1 1.63 9,12 6 0.5347 1.0123 1.669 179.3863 1.66723 126.3593 1.72052 0.6864 1.0341 181.31 0.8374 1E-05 0.83 189.217 0.8297 6 28 189.1 1.57 9.56 6 0.4573 0.9975 1.4621 188.5849 1.78149 0.7176 1.0639 188.03 0.4199 1E-05 201.822 0.4162 1,45585 121,9403 29 201.7 0.84 10 0.420.7488 1.0931 177.93 0.3702 0.0001 6 0.4526 0.9854 1.4459 181,1252 196.331 0.3667 1,43488 120,7451 1.84186 30 196.2 0.72 10.73 0.37 6 0.4533 0.9742 1.4444 158.9503 0.78 1.1208 154.02 0.2954 0.0001 31 174.4 0.5111.09 0.29 174 536 0.2922 1.42804 117.9349 1.90083 6 0.4616 0.9622 1.4625 177,3999 1.96135 0.8112 1.1502 169.61 0.3845 1F-05 197.038 0.3806 1.44249 121.0526 11.29 0.38 32 196.9 0.75 0.0002 0.444 0.9529 1.4123 194.0891 217.55 0.3539 1.38919 121.4867 2.0221 0.8424 1.1797 182.7 0.3573 33 0.77 12,28 217.4 0.489 0.9365 1.5267 175.3933 2,08358 0.8736 1,21 163,77 0.4895 0 1.49751 122,9741 200.248 0.4844 34 200.1 0,97 12.13 0.48 6 0.4846 0.9263 1.512 161.7761 186.948 0.4065 1.47738 121.0213 2,14409 0.9048 1.2393 149.12 0.4113 -2E-04 35 12.1 0.41186.8 0.76 6 0.4617 0.9197 1.4483 174.671 0.936 1.2685 158.43 0.3533 0.0002 36 203 0.71 13.49 0.35 203.165 0.3495 1.41103 120.7262 2.20446 0.9672 1,2981 179.56 0.3346 6 0.4384 0.9143 1.3834 201.4117 1.34491 121.7731 2,26534 37 235.2 0.78 13,55 0.33 235,366 0,3314 6 0,4476 0.9031 1.4036 210.6815 0,9984 1.3287 185.78 0.3889 -9E-05 0.39 249,166 0,3853 1.36198 123.4313 2.32706 13.55 38 249 0.96 6 0.4487 0.8935 1.4027 227.5671 1.0296 1.36 198.16 0.4304 0.0002 1.35887 125.0289 2.38957 39 271.7 15.1 0.43 271.885 0.4267 1.16 6 0.4604 0.8814 1.4294 236.1791 1.38243 126.5803 2.45286 1.0608 1.3921 203.68 0.4973 0.0003 15.89 0.49 285,994 0.493 40 285.8 1.41 6 0.4945 0.8633 1.5148 213,1709 1.092 1.4244 183.43 0.5971 0.0001 263,792 0.5914 1.4614 127.1229 2,51643 41 1.56 15.67 0.59 263.6 6 0,4853 0.8567 1.4868 188.7423 1.1232 1.4553 160.18 0.4633 0.0001 1.42673 124.1576 2,5785 235.5 1.08 16.02 235.696 0.4582 42 6 0.4714 0.852 1.4464 204.4035 2.64082 1.1544 1.4864 170.79 0.4412 0.0001 43 256.3 16.51 0.43 256,502 0,4366 1.38492 124.63 1.12 1.1856 1.5186 176.48 0.5522 0.0003 6 0.4912 0.8374 1.4944 212.1024 270,713 0,5467 1,4301 126,8009 2,70422 17.38 0.55 44 270.5 1.48 6 0.472 0.8349 1,44 227,9172 1.2168 1.5508 186.26 0.4951 0.0002 1,37455 126,7308 2.76759 17.51 291,614 0.4904 45 291.4 1.43 0.815 1.5296 201.4186 1,248 1,5831 165,18 0,5889 0.0002 6 0.5076 2.8311 1.45638 127.0334 46 264.1 1.54 18.04 0.58 264.321 0.5826 6 0.5094 0.806 1.53 207.3064 1,45423 127,6793 2.89494 1.2792 1.6157 168.43 0.61 0.0003 0.61 275.03 0.6036 47 18.79 274.8 1.66 6 0.5285 0.791 1.5762 206.664 1,49664 128.9707 1,3104 1,649 167.65 0.7126 3E-05 48 279.2 1.97 18.32 0.7 279,424 0,705 2.95943 1.3416 1.6822 178.7 0.6188 -3E-05 0.504 0.7916 1.5077 224.8956 1.42791 128.7529 3.0238 49 303.4 1,86 18.49 0.61 303.626 0.6126 6 0.6257 0.7405 1.8236 81.99006 1.3728 1.7103 68.503 0.5377 0.0005 0.52 120,242 0,5239 1.69794 118.5723 3.08309 50 120 0.63 19.81 1.404 1.7376 13.113 3.7305 0.0486 1 0.609 2.957 13.11303 3 2.70965 117.0218 3,1416 34.87 3.27 25,9268 3,2785 51 25.5 0.85 4 0.9627 0.6105 2.7011 22.62868 2.48862 120.3061 3.20175 1,4352 1,7666 22,201 2,8813 0,0864 67.01 2.66 42.4202 2.6638 52 41.6 1.13 4 0.9633 0.6011 2.6991 21.09073 1.4664 1.7949 20.686 2.6125 0.1649 2.4753 119.0693 3.26129 53 39.1 0.97 105.4 2,38 40.3901 2.4016 1 0.5801 2.7944 19.85383 1.4976 1.8241 19.854 3.4515 0.0622 2,56098 120,8729 3.32172 38.9 1.25 52.09 3,15 39.5376 3.1616 54 1,5288 1.8524 16.926 3,1577 1 0,5712 2,825 16.92574 55 0.99 68.1 2.84 34.7335 2.8503 2.57342 118.8507 3.38115 33.9 0.0979 1 0.5624 2.8621 17.14831 2.60927 120.2641 3.44128 1.56 1.8813 17.148 3.6887 3 35.7021 3.3331 3.33 56 34.9 1.19 65.53 1 0.5541 2.9071 14.84994 0.101 3 2.63761 118.9297 3.50075 1.5912 1.9096 14.85 3.6323 57 31.1 1.03 61.88 31.8574 3,2332 1 0.5459 2.874 16.03093 1.6224 1.9382 16.031 3.5403 0.0862 3.56055 2.60525 119.6144 58 33.9 1.1 59.72 3.17 34.631 3.1764 1 0.538 2,909 15,16025 2.63193 119.6607 3,62038 1.6536 1.9668 15,16 3.7563 0.09 3 3.35 33.4373 3.3496 59 1.12 60.24 32.7 4 0.9882 0.5341 2.7397 20.85847 1.6848 1.9962 20.703 3.0005 0.1311 2.47916 121.1302 3,68095 60 43.8 1.24 98.67 2.74 45.0077 2.7551 1.716 2.0263 24.022 2.9584 0.1361 4 0.9674 0.5334 2.6808 24.53747 1.44 115.82 2,73 52,4176 2,7472 2,42955 122,596 3,74225 61 51 4 0.9724 0.5241 2.6903 23.97053 1.7472 2.0563 23.534 2.9756 0.1338 2.76 52.1979 2.7587 2,43213 122,5858 3,80354 62 50.8 1.44 114.21 1,7784 2.0865 17.105 4.4831 0.0746 1 0.5071 2.9166 17.10528 3 2.63392 122.6802 3.86488 61.66 4.04 39.5547 4.045 63 38.8 1,6 4 0.9728 0.5092 2.6838 27.12223 2.42734 124.9657 3,92736 1.8096 2.1178 26.615 3.371 0.0609 72,82 3.15 60.2913 3.1514 59.4 1.9 1,8408 2,1469 18.851 2,9155 0,1232 1 0.4929 2.7667 18.85143

2.47229 120.7375

43.3

1.18

94.81

2.65 44.4605 2.654

3.98773

66	41.9	1.41	87.95	3.27	42.9765	3,2809	4	2.54521	121.9576	4,04871	1,872	2.1767	17.884	3.6221	0.1146	3	1	0.4861	2.8429	17.88377
67	38.4	1.23	87.3	3.11	39,4686	3.1164	4	2.55736	120.7506	4.10909	1.9032	2.2059	16.03	3.4786	0.1239	3	1	0.4797	2.8693	16.02959
68	37.4	1.29	76.9	3.36	38.3413	3.3645	4	2.58904	121.0284	4.1696	1.9344	2.2352	15.288	3.7751	0.1054	3	1	0.4734	2.9074	15.28796
69	53,9	1.57	134,76	2.82	55,5495	2.8263	5	2.4197	123.37	4.23129	1.9656	2.2657	22.65	3,0593	0.1508	4	0.9922	0.4698	2.715	22.7844
70	56.3	1,55	243.26	2.6	59.2775	2,6148	5	2.37598	123.4346	4.293	1.9968	2.2962	23,946	2.819	0.2822	4	0.9758	0.4695	2.6696	24.39848
71	55.5	1.43	265.49	2.41	58.7496	2.4341	5	2.35749	122.8232	4.35441	2.028	2.3264	23.382	2.6289	0.3141	4	0.9729	0.4647	2,658	23.88671
72	59.7	1.6	286.97	2,52	63.2125	2.5311	5	2.34603	123.8237	4.41633	2.0592	2.3571	24.944	2.7213	0.3164	4	0.9691	0.4602	2.6441	25.56936
73	56.9	1.66	279,34	2,72	60,3191	2.752	5	2,3859	123.9788	4.47832	2.0904	2,3879	23,385	2.9727	0.3227	4	0.9909	0.4464	2.6959	23.55817
74	56.4	1.9	194.17	3.21	58,7766	3.2326	4	2.44297	124,9037	4.54077	2.1216	2,4192	22.419	3.5032	0.2187	4	1	0.4374	2.7577	22,41923
75	55.5	1.77	200,36	3.03	57.9524	3.0542	5	2.42995	124.3506	4.60294	2.1528	2.4501	21.774	3.3178	0.2301	4	1	0.4319	2.7525	21.77402
76	56.6	2.51	144.11	4.28	58.3639	4.3006	4	2.53434	126,9237	4.6664	2.184	2.4824	21.631	4.6743	0,1526	3	1	0.4262	2.8511	21,63124
77	48.1	1,43	103.3	2,9	49.3644	2.8968	4	2,46432	122.3987	4.7276	2,2152	2,5124	17,767	3.2036	0.117	4	1	0.4212	2.8121	17.76656
78	44.6	1.36	102.35	2.96	45.8528	2.966	4	2.49478	121.8515	4.78853	2.2464	2.5421	16.153	3.3119	0.1248	3	1	0.4162	2.8537	16.15348
79	47.3	1.28	153.68	2.6	49.181	2.6026	5	2,43401	121.5788	4.84932	2,2776	2.5717	17.238	2.8873	0.1982	4		-		17.23817
80	46.2	1.37	162.38	2.83	48,1875	2.8431	4	2,46646	122.0262	4.91033	2.3088	2.6015	16.635	3.1656	0.2168	3	_	•••		16.63527
81	50.7	1.34	153.79	2.53	52.5824	2.5484	5	2.40639	122.0771	4.97137	2.34	2,6314	18.094	2.8145	0.1834	4	_			18.09362
82	61.5	1.78	207.25	2.77	64.0367	2.7797	5	2.37035	124.6353	5.03369	2.3712	2.6625	22.161	3.0168	0.2127	4	_			22.16087
83	47.9	1.95	93.76	3.96	49.0476	3,9757	4	2.5621	124.6524	5.09601	2,4024	2.6936	16.317	4.4367	0.0989	3				16.31696
84	53.2	1.81	69,26	3.34	54,0477	3.3489	4	2.47961	124.344	5.15819	2.4336	2.7246	17.944	3,7022	0.0522	3	1	0.3884		17.94384
85	50.7	1.59	109.03	3.05	52.0345	3.0557	4	2.46364	123.3032	5.21984	2.4648	2,755	16.992	3.3964	0.115	3	_	0.3841		16.99239
86	47.2	1.5	111.71	3.07	48.5673	3.0885	4	2.48853	122.7087	5.28119	2.496	2.7852	15.542	3.4653	0.1282	3	_			15.54152
87	44.4	1.61	87.92	3.52	45.4761	3.5403	4	2.55013	123.0661	5.34273				4.0116		3	-			14.25432
88	53.9	1.82	113.19	3,29	55.2855	3,292	4	2.46739	124.4395	5.40495	2,5584	2.8466	17,523	3.6487	0.1121	3	_			17.52317
89	54.7	1.56	231.04	2.7	57.5279	2.7117	5	2.3963	123.4086	5.46665	2.5896			2.9965		4				18.09537
90	61.7	1.7	167.7	2.66	63.7527	2.6666	5	2.3591	124.288	5.52879	2.6208	2.908	20.022	2.9198	0.1624	4		0.3639		20.022
91	71.3	0	308.76	0	75.0792	0	0	0	769.6	5.91359	2.652	3.2616	21,206	0	0.2831	0	1	0.3244	0	0

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CPT-2 In situ data Basic output data

Doubh	CPT-2	In situ									Basic	output ό',νο		Fr				_	_	
Depth (ft)	qc (tsf)	fs (tsf)	u (psi)	Other	qt (tsf)	Rf(%)	SBT	Ic SBT	ã (pcf)	ó,v (tsf)	u0 (tsf)	(tsf)	Qt1	(%)	Bq	SBTn	n	Cn	Ic	Qtn
1	177.9	0,96	0.72	0,54	177.909	0.5396	6	1.56678	122,6098	0.0613		0.0613		0.5398			0.3636			336.1614
2	154.5	1.27	0.96	0,82	154.512		6		124.3135	0.12346		0.1235					0.4335			291,8195
3	170.1	1.18	1,04	0.7			6		124.0102	0.18547		0,1855					0,4049			321.1908
4	83.5	1.05	0.95	1.26			5		121.4209	0.24618		0,2462			0,0008		0.5605			157.3855
5	14.7	0.44	0.64	3,03	14.7078		3		110.8212	0.30159		0.3016					0.8757			27.2302
6	5.9	0,15	1.75	2,52			3		100,7281	0.35195	0 0212	0.352		2,6933			0,9914 0,7454			10.52722 31.79355
7	17.2	0,16	1.99	0,92	17.2244		5		103.8046	0.40385		0.3727								59.79356
8	33.8	0.29	1.83	0.85	33.8224		5		109.8019 115.7706	0.45876 0.51664		0.423								122.5894
9	81	0.49	1.99	0.61 0.75	81.0244 151.729		6		123,4145	0.57835		0.4536								213,2963
10 11	151.7 165.6	1.13 1.37	2.38 2.66	0.83	165,633		6		125.0376	0.64087		0.4849								226.7463
12	137.2	1.16	3.25	0.85	137.24		6		123,3614	0.70255		0.5154								185.8738
13	96.8	0,95	3.51	0,98	96.843		6		121.0498	0.76307		0.5447		0.9888		6	0.567	1.4572	1.8151	132.3223
14	78.8	0.85	3.59	1.08	78.8439		6		119.7345	0.82294		0.5733	136,08	1.0895	0.0001	6	0.6056			106.864
15	174	1	3,73	0.57	174.046		6		122.8549	0.88437	0.2808	0.6036	286.9	0.5775	-7E-05	6	0.4531	1.2896	1.5086	211.0512
16	226.3	1.46	4.39	0.65	226.354	0.645	6	1.53591	126.2649	0.9475	0.312	0.6355	354.69	0.6477	2E-05	6	0.4391	1.2509	1.4678	266,481
17	234.7	1.9	5.02	0.81	234,761	0.8093	6	1.59243	128.2812	1.01164	0.3432	0,6684	349.69	0.8128	8E-05	6	0.4648	1.238	1.5311	273,4906
18	239	2	5.56	0.84	239.068	0.8366	6	1.59712	128.7009	1.07599	0.3744	0,7016	339.22	0.8404	0.0001	6				272.9197
19	235.9	2.22	6.12	0.94	235.975	0.9408	6	1.63785	129,4327	1.14071		0,7351				6				265.3027
20	229	2,1	6.44	0,92	229.079		6		128.9538	1.20518		0.7684				6				252.2352
21	227.7	2.23	6.78	0.98	227.783	0.979	6		129,3794	1.26987		0.8019			9E-05					246.3422
22	225.1	2.11	6.78	0.94	225.183		6		128.9467	1.33435		0.8352								238.4746
23	226	2.3	7.18	1.02	226.088		6		129.5874	1.39914		0.8687			-6E-05					235.2515 219.6554
24	215.4	1.96	7.59	0.91	215.493		6		128.2999 129.7492	1.46329		0.9017 0.9354		0.9158	-7E-05 0	6 6	0.5155			241,6594
25	241.5	2.3	8.22	0.95	241.601		6		131.352	1.52816 1.59384		0.9554			-8E-05		0.5267			251,3302
26	255.5	2.81	8.37	1.1	255,602		6		131.1547	1.65942		1.0042		1.1007	-5E-05	6				242,7802
27	251.4	2.75	8.93 9.41	1.09 1.22	251.509 227.115		6 6		130.9853	1.72491		1.0385								215,2555
28	227 197,3	2.78 1.75	9.41	0.89	197.419		6		127.257	1.78854		1.0709				-				183.6846
29 30	178.3	1.61	10.05	0.9	178,423		6		126.4001	1.85174		1.1029					0.5592			
31	137.4	0,98	10.36		137.527		6		122,1327	1.91281		1.1328					0.5707			123.2728
32	109.7	0.68	10.74	0.62	109.831		6		118.9102	1.97226		1.1611			-4E-04					96.48915
33	123.8	0.89	11.49	0.72	123,941		6		121.1742	2.03285	0.8424	1.1905	102,4	0.7301	-1E-04					107.442
34	190.8	1.22	12.56	0.64	190.954		6	1.58882	124.536	2.09512	0,8736	1.2215	154.61	0.646	0.0002	6	0.5254	0.9273	1,6207	165.5158
35	178.4	1.13	13.24	0.63	178.562		6	1.60855	123.8117	2.15702	0.9048	1.2522	140.87	0.6406	0.0003	6	0.5367	0.9136	1.6465	152.3073
36	185.9	1,08	13.79	0.58	186.069	0.5804	6	1.571	123,581	2.21881		1.2828				6	0.5251	0.9038	1.6128	157.0429
37	208.1	1.19	14.33	0.57	208.275	0.5714	6	1.52875	124,5656	2.28109	0.9672	1.3139	156.78	0.5777	0.0003	6	0,5113	0.8952	1,5728	174.2793
38	247.5	1,69	14.92	0.68	247.683	0.6823	6	1.52391	127,5549	2,34487	0,9984	1.3465	182.21	0.6889	0.0003					204.9798
39	280.1	2.01	15.64	0.72	280.291	0.7171	6	1.50098	129.1254	2.40944	1.0296	1.3798	201.39	0.7233	0.0004					229.6833
40	289	1.9	16.33	0.66	289.2	0.657	6	1.46434	128.7899	2.47383		1,413					0.4936			234.9235
41	284.4	1.44	16.61	0,51	284.603	0.506	6		126.7225	2.53719		1.4452					0.4689			230.3226
42	289.1	1.29	16.15	0.45	289.298		6		125.9575	2.60017		1.477			0,0001		0.4559			232.7376
43	272.7	1.49	16.78	0.55	272.905	0.546	6		126.8698	2.6636		1.5092				6				214.6877
44	267,8	2.05	17.47	0.77	268,014		6		129,1603	2,72819		1.5426								205.0311 215.1895
45	284.5	2.3	17.18	0.81	284,71		6		130.1497	2,79326		1.5765			7E-05					235,0589
46	308.3	1.83	18.27	0.59	308.524		6	1.41311	128.673	2,8576		1.6096 1.6395		0.5987						197,5732
47	257.6	0.81	18.33	0.31	257.824		7		122.2715 118.47	2.91873 2.97797		1.6676				3				16.58431
48	30.4	0.98	19.07 54.92	3.19 2.25	30.6334 18.7722		4	2.64748	111.2481	3.03359		1.692			0.166	3		0.6254		9.30184
49 50	18.1 25.5	0.43 0.72	55.22	2.72	26.1759		4		115.8306	3.09151		1.7187		3.119		3				13.43126
51	28.9	0.98	47.13	3.31	29,4769		4		118,3761	3.15069		1.7467				3		0,6058		15.072
52	34.7	1,38	31,38	3.93	35.0841		4		121.3054	3.21135		1.7762				3				17.94488
53	61.1	2.15	8.2	3.5	61,2004		4		125,9067	3.2743		1.8079			-0.015	4	0.9444	0.603	2,6477	33.00857
54	59.7	1.74	40.04	2.88	60.1901		5	2.40148	124.3179	3,33646	1,4976	1.8389	30,918	3.0605	0.0244	4	0.9279	0.5988	2,6002	32.17485
55	33.9	1.43	22.49	4.19	34.1753	4.1843	4	2.69005	121.5018	3.39721	1,5288	1.8684	16.473	4.6462	0.0029	3	1	0.5663	2.9391	16.47286
56	48.5	1.57	26.69	3.22	48.8267	3.2155	4	2.49891	123.0554	3.45874	1.56	1.8987	23,894	3,4606	0.008	4	0.9796	0.5639	2.7292	24.17996
57	39.3	1.61	30.53	4.05	39.6737	4.0581	4	2.63395	122.7332	3.5201	1.5912	1.9289	18.743	4,4532	0.0168	3				18.74306
58	53.8	1.48	17.92	2,74	54.0193	2.7398	5	2.41921	122,8699	3.58154		1.9591								26.49192
59	50.1	1.34	28.88	2,64	50.4535	2.6559	5	2.43175	121.9763	3.64253		1.9889				4				24.06655
60	41.7	1.38	42.39		42.2189		4		121.7569	3.70341		2.0186				3				19.08022
61	38.5	1.17	41.81		39.0118		4		120,3563	3.76358		2.0476				3				17.21451
62	55.2	1.47	40.2		55.6921		5		122.8947	3.82503		2.0778								25.65056 21.6619
63	47.7	1.18	86.42		48.7578		5	2.41572		3.88551		2.1071								20.50127
64	45.6	1.06	117.6		47.0394 43.4143		5	2.40703 2.45074		3.94556 4.00544		2.136 2.1646				4				18.20579
65	41.8	1.04	131.89				5			4.06595		2.194				4				18.79796
66	43.6	1.22	139.52		45.3077 42.1022		4	2.47036 2.48291		4.12596		2.2228				4	1			17.08517
67	40.3	1.09	147.24		41.6526		4	2.49726		4.18606		2.2517				4	_			16.63954
68 69	40 43.8	1.12 1.27	135.02 143.4		45.5552		4		121.3346	4.24673		2.2811				4				18.10381
70	41.5	1.26	121.08	2.92	42,982		4	2.51207		4.30729		2.3105				3				16.73872
70 71	41.9	1.24	91.54		43.0205		4	2.50686	121.02	4.3678				3.2081		3				16.5196
71	40.1	1.17	68		40.9323		4	2.52053		4,42804		2.3688				3				15.41018
73	39.4	1.24	89,39		40.4941		4	2,54398		4.48848		2.3981				3				15.01438
74	53	1.54	119.1		54.4578		5	2,42611		4,55007		2,4285				4				20.55111
75	45.2	1.58	63.84		45.9814		4	2.53768		4.61155		2.4588				3	1	0,4303	2.878	16.8256
76	58.1	2.29	50.78		58.7216		4		126,2674	4.67468	2.184	2,4907	21.7	4.2371	0.0272	3				21.69965
77	55.6	1.79	111.07		56,9595		4	2.44399		4.73687	2.2152	2.5217	20.71	3.4276	0.1107	4				20.7095
78	58.7	2.05	93,66		59,8464		4	2,45536	125.5036	4.79963		2,5532				4				21.55969
79	64.8	2.09	75.34	3.17	65.7222	3.1801	5	2.40385		4.86256		2,585				4				23.5437
80	55.3	1.88	97.5		56,4934		4	2,46405		4.92493		2.6161				3				19.71176
81	46.5	1.49	84,27		47.5315		4	2.49977		4.98623		2.6462				3				16.07767
82	53.3	1.82	-9.35		53.1856		4	2.49117		5.0484		2.6772				3				17.98038
83	43.6	1.69	-7.5		43.5082		4		123.313		2,4024					3				14.1813
84	46.1	1.43	-6.94		46,0151		4	2.50745		5.17117		2.7376				3				14.91974
85	52.8	1.6	-6.46		52,7209		4		123,381			2,7681				3				17,15569
86	59.4	1.63	-5.42	2.75	59.3337	2.7472	5	2,39051	123.8052	5.29477	2.496	2.7988	19.308	5.0164	-0.053	4	1	n•2/81	2./0/5	19.30811

87	56.3	1.58	-4,95	2,8	56,2394	2,8094	5	2,41403	123,4466	5,35649	2.5272	2,8293	17.984	3,1052	-0.057	4	1	0.374	2,7996	17,98434
88	50.1	1.43	-3.75	2.85	50,0541	2.8569	4	2,45581	122.4325	5.41771	2.5584	2,8593	15,611	3,2037	-0,063	3	1	0,3701	2,8567	15,61091
89	46.5	1.7	-3,28	3.65	46,4599	3,6591	4	2,55343	123.5163	5,47946	2,5896	2,8899	14.181	4.1483	-0,069	3	1	0,3661	2.9584	14.18073
90	61,1	2.04	-2.64	3.35	61,0677	3,3406	4	2,44144	125,5171	5,54222	2,6208	2,9214	19,006	3.674	-0,051	3	1	0.3622	2.8262	19,0063
91	53.2	1.66	-2,07	3,12	53.1747	3,1218	4	2,46332	123.6713	5,60406	2,652	2.9521	16.114	3.4896	-0,059	3	1	0,3584	2.8684	16.11438
92	47.5	1,73	-0.06	3,64	47,4993	3,6422	4	2,54515	123,6982	5.66591	2.6832	2.9827	14,025	4.1355	-0,064	3	1	0,3548	2.9613	14,02529
93	53.2	1.8	0,34	3.39	53,2042	3,3832	4	2,48758	124.2651	5.72804	2,7144	3.0136	15.754	3.7914	-0,057	3	1	0,3511	2.8984	15,75374
94	55	1.64	1.43	2.98	55,0175	2,9809	5	2,43873	123.6657	5.78987	2,7456	3.0443	16.171	3.3315	-0.054	3	1	0,3476	2.8548	16,17057
95	46,6	1.59	2,11	3.42	46,6258	3,4101	4	2,53103	123,0355	5,85139	2,7768	3.0746	13.262	3.8995	-0.064	3	1	0.3442	2,9648	13.26174
96	46.4	1.48	4,2	3,18	46,4514	3,1861	4	2,51187	122.5018	5.91264	2.808	3,1046	13.057	3,6508	-0,062	3	1	0.3408	2,9528	13,05747
97	41.8	1.74	4,1	4,14	41,8502	4.1577	4	2.62467	123,4316	5,97436	2,8392	3,1352	11.443	4.8501	-0.071	3	1	0.3375	3.0736	11.44307
98	43.8	1,6	4.83	3.64	43.8591	3.648	4	2,57048	122,9322	6,03582	2,8704	3,1654	11.949	4,2302	-0.067	3	1	0.3343	3,0222	11.94889
99	64.5	1.82	6.85	2,82	64.5838	2.818	5	2.37191	124.8187	6,09823	2,9016	3,1966	18,296	3.1119	-0,041	4	1	0.331	2,7943	18.296
100	60,6	0	9.91	0	60,7213	0	0	0	769.6	6,48303	2,9328	3.5502	15,277	0	-0.041	0	1	0.298	0	0

CPT-3 In situ data Basic output data

	CPT-3	In situ	data								Basic	output	data							
Depth	qc (tsf)	fs (tsf)	u (psi)	Other	qt (tsf)	Rf(%)	SBT	Ic SBT	ā (pcf)	ó,v (tsf)	u0 (tsf)	ó',vo (tsf)	Qt1	Fr (%)	Вq	SBTn	п	Cn	Ic	Qtn
(ft) 1	31.3	1.08	-0,41	3.44	31,295	3,451	4	2.66207	119.2331	0.05962	0		523,94	3.4576	-1E-03	4	0.7845	2	2.4453	59.04003
2		0.42	0.41	0,57		0.5668	6		114,4249	0.11683		0.1168		0.5677		6	0.4819	2	1.644	139.85
3		0.4	0,37	0,57			6		113,9186	0.17379	0	0.1738	400.09	0.5753	0.0004	6	0.4942	2	1,6692	131.4247
4		0.29	0.33	0.72		0.7178	5		110,2355	0.22891	0	0.2289	175.51	0.7218	0.0006	6	0.5927	2	1.9209	75.93768
5		0.09	-0.14	0.35	26.3983	0.3409	5		100,636	0.27922	0	0.2792	93,542	0.3446	-4E-04	6	0.599	2	1,9312	49.36937
6	4.6	0.08	1.03	1.78	4.61261	1.7344	3	3.18454	95.51934	0.32698	0			1.8667		3	0.9947		2,9639	8.10054
7	6.5	0.11	3,38	1,63	6.54137	1.6816	3		98,70154	0.37633				1.7843			0.9401			11.65294
8	32.2	0,23	3.14	0.7	32,2384	0.7134	5	2.25763	107.9888	0.43033				0.7231						58,8104
9	89.1	0.4	2.73		89.1334		6		114.5183	0.48759	0.0936			0.4512						134.3615
10	154.9	0.97	2.57		154.931		6		122,3483	0,54876	0.1248			0.6283						219,8853
11	144.7	1.47	2.88		144.735		6		125,2241	0.61137		0.4554	316.5		0.0004	6				209.7321
12		0.51	3.13		100.638		6		116.592	0.66967		0.4825		0.5102						138.7553 145.1922
13	105.4	0,81	3.6		105.444		6		120.0908	0.72972				0.7735 1.2408		6				228.7509
14		2.11	3.92		170.848		6		128.2732 127.2068	0.79385 0.85746				0.8882		-	0.4821			248.0782
15	196.7	1.74	4.2	0.88	196.751 151.852		6		127.8102	0.92136				1,3649						194.6645
16 17		2.06 1.53	4.23 4.55		143.956		6 6		125.5037	0.98411				1.0701						177.6338
18	143.9 215.1	1.53	5.12		215.163		6		128,4439	1.04833				0,9341		6				252.5299
19	179.3	2.46	5.51		179.367		6		129,5149	1.11309				1.3801						211.1286
20	200.8	1.77	5.86		200.872		6		127,3824	1.17678	0.4368			0.8864		6	0.5004	1.196	1.6155	225,7135
21	176	1.62	6.02		176.074		6		126,4131	1,23999	0.468	0.772	226,47	0.9266	-2E-04	6	0.5242	1.1797	1.6738	194,9223
22	203.1	2.03	7,42		203.191		6	1.70161	128.4132	1.3042	0.4992	0.805	250.79	1.0055	0,0002	6	0.5216	1.1533	1.663	220.0454
23	255.5	2.55	8.14	1	255.6	0.9977	6	1.63322	130.6416	1.36952	0.5304	0,8391	302.97	1.003	0.0002	6	0.5005	1,1231	1.6034	269,8393
24	231.7	2.07	8.78	. 0.89	231.807	0.893	6	1,62678	128.8774	1.43396	0.5616	0.8724		0.8985						239,852
25	246,5	1.96	9,26	0.79	246.613	0.7948	6	1.57177	128.6289	1.49827	0.5928	0,9055	270.7	0.7996	0.0003	-				249,8166
26	256,1	2.78	9,1	1.08	256.211	1.085	6	1.65994	131.2793	1,56391				1.0917						256,0049
27	246,2	2.87	9.74	1.17	246,319	1.1652	6	1.69454	131.4164	1.62962				1.1729						241.7438
28	261.1	2.77	10.14	1.06			6		131.3002	1,69527				1.0673		6				251,4777
29	258.7	3.23	10.46	1.25			6		132.4019	1.76147				1.2565						244.7637
30	168.2	1.53	10.46		168.328		6		125.8851	1.82441		1.0756		0.9189	3E-05	-	0.5642			155,9099
31	192.8	1.41	10.54	0.73			6		125.6202	1,88722				0.7381						176.2905
32	161.8	1.09	10.85	0.67	161.933		6		123.3095	1.94888				0.6813 0.6977						145.3555 124.2525
33	140.9	0.97	11.27	0.68	141.038		6		122.1192	2.00994				0.6977	2E-05		0.4708			204.3305
34	231.2	1.15	12.19	0.5	231,349		6		124.5717	2.07222				0.2845						218,7615
35	248	0.7	12.49	0.28	248.153		7		121.1103	2.13278 2.19485				0.3689		6		0,9296		242.9014
36	278.5	1.02	13.52	0.36 0.38	278.665 280.865	0.366	7		124.1478 124.4485	2.25708		1.2899		0.3805	1E-05	6				242.0519
37	280.7	1,06	13.49		310.073		7		125.4745	2,31981		1.3214		0.3834	7E-05					265,2207
38 39	309.9 321.2	1,18 2,46	14.16 14.92	0.76	321.383		6		130.9373	2.38528		1.3557		0.7712						266,7518
39 40	246.2	1.88	14.52	0.76	246.384		6		128.3217	2,44944		1.3886			8E-05		0.5292			199.6476
41	283.9	2.45	14.79	0.86	284.081		6		130,6066	2.51475		1.4228		0.8701		6	0.5297	0.8549	1.6073	227,4782
42	283	2.47	15.13	0.87	283.185		6		130.6583	2.58007				0.8802		6	0.5347	0.8428	1.6163	223.5147
43	316.3	1,43	15.54	0.45	316.49		7	1.32437	126,9305	2.64354	1.1544	1.4891	210.76	0.4556	-1E-04	6	0.4462	0.8586	1.3799	254.6689
44	354.3	1.79	16.2	0.51	354.498	0.5049	7	1.32107	128.8501	2.70796	1.1856	1.5224	231,08	0,5088	-5E-05	6	0.4467	0.85	1.3771	282.6078
45	386.6	1.96	15.72	0.51	386.792	0.5067	7	1.29536	129,7266	2.77283	1.2168	1.556	246.79	0,5104	-2E-04	6	0,4388	0.8443	1,3523	306.4296
46	359.9	1.91	16.09	0.53	360.097	0.5304	7	1.3313	129.3631	2.83751	1,248	1,5895	224.76	0,5346	-3E-04					280.4152
47	344.6	0.97	16.81	0.28	344.806	0.2813	7	1.16773	124.2995	2.89966	1.2792	1,6205	210.99	0.2837	-2E-04	7				272,8588
48	329.8	1.57	17.46	0.48	330.014	0.4757	7		127.716	2.96352				0.4801		6				251.6242
49	337.4	1.99	18.1	0.59	337,622	0.5894	6		129.5061	3.02827				0.5948						252.1152
50	327.1	0.67	18.75	0.2	327,33		7		121.4652	3.089				0.2066			0.3853			254.3381
51	306.1	1.1	19,23	0.36	306,335		7		124.9312	3,15147				0.3628	-6E-05		0.4498			228,6501
52	262.1	0.74	19.42		262,338		7	1.26746		3.21229				0.2856						193,6016 17,40408
53	34.4	1.23	25,02		34.7062		4		120.437	3,27251				3.913		3				17.14699
54	33.8	0.79	64.14	2.29	34,5851		4	2.51335		3.33111				2.5277						17,14099
55	36.2	0.85	33,12		36,6054			2.49874 2.55664		3,39004				2.5843		4				14,34655
56	. 30.4	0.7	11.02		30.5349			2,48579		3.44804 3.50764				2.7071		-				19,2587
57	39.8	0.99	22.71	2,46	40.078 44.7967		4 5	2.36219		3,56664				1.9646						22.03789
58	44.4	0.81	32.41 55.07		44.6741		5	2,40482		3,62618		1.9726			0.0563					21,37446
59 60	44 55	0,94 1.55	73.02		55.8938		5	2.41206		3.68783				2,969						26.81719
61	39.5	1.03	45.84		40.0611		4	2,49724		3.74757				2.8364		4				17.87457
62	41.5	0,89	58.45		42.2154			2,42427		3.80685				2.3172						18.91794
63	43.9	0.99	87.6		44.9722			2.41525		3.86659	1.7784	2.0882	19,685	2.4084	0.1102	4	0.9761	0.515	2.6962	20.00738
64	39.7	0.86	120.82		41.1788		5	2,43	118.2358	3,92571	1.8096	2.1161	17,605	2.3085	0.1849	4	0.9903	0,5034	2.728	17.72386
65	40.6	1.17	122.44		42.0987		4	2,5033	120.542	3.98598	1.8408	2.1452	17,767	3.0698	0,183	4	1	0,4933	2.8008	17.76669
66	39.2	0.93	105.43	2,29	40.4905	2.2968	5	2.46199	118.7673	4.04536	1.872	2.1734	16,769	2,5518	0.1569	4	1	0,4869	2.7729	16.76901
67	38.2	0.82	119.12	2.07	39.658	2,0677	5	2,43993	117.7955	4.10426				2.3064		4				16.15304
68	44.1	0.84	120.47	1.84	45.5746	1.8431	5	2.36158	118.311	4.16341				2.0284						18.94774
69	45	0.92	111.04	1.97	46.3591	1.9845	5	2.37619	119.0183	4.22292				2.1834		4				18,92248
70	38.1	1.27	87.5		39.171			2.57133		4.28341				3.6403		3				15.25737
71	63.1	1.57	136.1		64.7659			2.32545		4.34528				2,5985						26,9993
72	70.5	2.69	157,37		72,4262			2.42397		4.40926				3.9549		4				29.1052
73	52	1.73	17.93		52.2195					4.47122	2.0904					3				20.05537
74	41.6	1.18	76.63		42.538			2.49939		4.53154	2,1216					3				15.77072 17.70547
75	46.2	1.49	130.31	3,11	47.795			2.49637		4.59285	2,1528					3 4				17.45717
76	45.8	1.34	160.86		47.7689		4		121.8429	4.65377 4.71483	2.184			3.108		4				17.83697
77	47	1,38	187.97		49.3008 51.6022			2.45459 2.43503		4.77606	2.2152					4				18.51083
78 70	49.4 51.4	1.42 1.63	179.92 183.87		53.6506			2.45234		4.83784	2,2776					4				19.06567
79 80	51.4 46.1	1.83	120.53		47.5753			2.56131		4.8999	2,3088					3				16.46999
81	56.6	1.92	86.38			3.33	4		124,9334	4.96237				3.6436		3				20.09442
82	50.5	1.56	150.16		52.338			2,45435		5.02395	2.3712					4				17,8358
83	47.5	1.37	184.18		49.7544			2.44683		5.08501	2,4024					4	1	0,3944	2.8229	16.65147
84	48.1	1.33	153.98		49.9847			2.43528		5.14596	2,4336	2.7124	16,531	2.9662	0.193	4				16.53129
85	51.6	1.49	169.38		53.6732		5	2.42516	122.9035	5.20741	2,4648	2.7426	17.671	3,0743	0.2008	4				17.67143
86	52,9	1.43	187.29	2.58	55.1924	2,5909	5	2.39582	122.6709	5.26874	2.496	2,7727	18.005	2,8644	0.2201	4	1	0.3816	2.7779	18.00516

87	42.2	1.22	120,99	2.78	43,6809	2,793	' 4	2.49279	120,9382	5.32921	2,5272	2,802	13.687	3,1811	0.1613	3	1	0.3776	2,9006	13,6872
88	57.4	1.59	227,84	2,63	60.1888	2,6417	5	2.37425	123,6583	5,39104	2,5584	2,8326	19.345	2.9016	0.2527	4	1	0,3735	2.7566	19.34509
89	66.5	2.03	246,06	2,9	69.5118	2,9204	5	2,36037	125.7971	5.45394	2,5896	2,8643	22.364	3,169	0,2361	4	1	0.3694	2.7309	22,36391
90	56	2,54	68.28	4,45	56.8358	4.469	4	2,5544	126,946	5,51741	2,6208	2,8966	17.717	4.9495	0.0447	3	1	0,3653	2.9328	17.71667
91	60.7	1.71	240	2,67	63,6376	2,6871	5	2,36199	124,3265	5.57958	2,652	2,9276	19.831	2.9453	0,252	4	1	0.3614	2.752	19.83143
92	60.1	1,61	358.24	2,47	64.4849	2,4967	5	2,33567	123,9179	5,64154	2,6832	2,9583	19.891	2.7361	0,3927	4	1	0,3577	2.7315	19.89069
93	59.6	1,58	320,11	2,48	63.5182	2,4875	5	2.33929	123,7434	5,70341	2.7144	2,989	19.342	2.7329	0,3517	4	1	0.354	2,7408	19.34246
94	59.9	1,53	325.19	2,37	63,8803	2.3951	5	2.32618	123,522	5,76517	2,7456	3,0196	19.246	2.6327	0.3556	4	1	0,3504	2,7328	19.24618
95	61.3	1.67	330,14	2,53	65,3409	2,5558	5	2.3386	124,2178	5.82728	2.7768	3,0506	19.51	2,8061	0,3528	4	1	0.3469	2.7448	19.50962
96	63.3	1.63	321,5	2,41	67.2352	2.4243	5	2.31374	124,1101	5.88933	2,808	3,0813	19.909	2.6571	0.3316	4	1	0,3434	2.7234	19,90887
97	62.9	1.78	317,42	2.65	66,7852	2,6653	5	2.34454	124,7378	5,9517	2.8392	3.1125	19.545	2,926	0.329	4	1	0.34	2.7553	19.5449
98	70.1	1.8	404,93	2.37	75,0563	2.3982	5	2.27624	125,1044	6,01425	2,8704	3.1439	21.961	2,6071	0.3807	4	1	0,3366	2,6846	21,96098
99	76.2	2,39	227,01	3,02	78,9786	3.0261	5	2,33313	127.303	6,0779	2.9016	3,1763	22,951	3,2784	0.1844	4	1	0,3331	2,7315	22.95142
100	40.8	0	107.83	0	42.1198	0	0	0	769,6	6,4627	2.9328	3,5299	10.101	0	0.1355	0	1	0,2998	0	0

CPT-4 In situ data Basic output data

	CPT-4	In situ	data								Basic	output	data	_						
Depth	qc (tsf)	fs (tsf)	u (psi)	Other	qt (tsf)	Rf(%)	SBT	Ic SBT	ã (pcf)	ó,v (tsf)	u0 (tsf)	óʻ,vo (tsf)	Qt1	Fr (%)	Bq	SBTn	n	Cn	Ic	Qtn
(ft)	26	0.17	0	0,65		0,6539	5	2 32309	105.2525	0.05263	0	0.0526	493.05		0	6	0.637	2	2.0592	49.04485
1 2		0.17	0.06	0,49	38,4007		5		107,0175	0,10613		0.1061					0.5608			72.38316
	38.4			0,49	53,2012		6		110.1076	0.16119		0.1612				6	0,516			100.2545
3	53.2	0.26	0.1		14.5017		5		94.87413	0,20863		0.2086				-	0.6892			27,01631
4	14.5	0.05	0.14	0.37 0.73		0,6896	4	2,76557		0,25611		0.2561					0.8174			15.96244
5	8.7	0,06	0.09						108.0986	0.31016		0.3102					0.6177			63.15747
6	33.7	0.23	1.95	0.69	33.7239	0.682	5					0.333				6				71.11798
7	38.5	0.22	3.33	0.56	38,5408		5	2.14391		0.36421		0.3531			0.0033		0.6473			44.12943
8	23.7	0.12	5,09	0.52	23,7623	0.505	5		102,4844	0.41545										113.161
9	70.3	0.41	-2.81	0.58	70,2656		6		114.1189	0.47251		0.3789		0.5875	-0,004					229.7259
10	160.6	0.98	0.12	0.61	160.601		6		122.511	0.53376	0.1248			0.6122						
11	191.8	1.64	1.73	0.86	191.821		6		126.7118	0.59712		0.4411		0.8576						270,6488
12	171.7	1,08	3.17	0.63	171.739	0.6289	6		123,3855	0.65881		0.4716								231.6406
13	181.6	1,49	3.67	0.82	181.645	0.8203	6		125.877	0.72175		0.5034								242.7811
14	186.8	1.56	4.57	0.83	186.856	0.8349	6	1.67304	126.2819	0.78489		0.5353								243.1282
15	173.2	0.97	5.31	0.56	173.265	0.5598	6	1.58563	122.6211	0.8462	0.2808	0.5654								215.4698
16	161.3	0.86	5.69	0,53	161.37	0,5329	6	1.59744	121.5669	0.90699	0.312				0.0006					196,9026
17	152.8	1.1	5.88	0.72	152.872	0.7196	6	1,69608	123.2359	0.9686	0.3432	0.6254	242.89	0.7241	0.0005		0.4945		1.6144	186,192
18	100.4	0.79	6.17	0.79	100.476	0.7863	6	1.86332	119.7902	1.0285	0.3744	0.6541	152.04	0.7944	0.0007					122.9235
19	53	0,32	6.56	0.6	53.0803	0.6029	6	2,03271	111.6214	1.08431	0.4056	0.6787	76.61	0.6154	0.0013					64.76394
20	84.1	0.5	6.67	0.6	84.1816	0.594	6	1.85749	116.0116	1.14231	0.4368	0.7055	117.7	0.6021	0.0005	6				98.57643
21	151.3	0,82	6,68	0.54	151.382	0.5417	6	1.62401	121,0626	1.20285	0.468	0.7349	204.37	0.546	9E-05	6	0.482	1.1921	1.5678	169.1969
22	212.7	1,79	6.17	0.84	212,776		6	1.63458	127,605	1.26665	0.4992	0.7675	275.6	0.8463	-3E-04	6	0.492	1.1712	1.59	234.1137
23	170.4	1.59	5,98	0.93	170.473	0.9327	6	1.73503	126,1975	1.32975	0.5304	0.7994	211.6	0.94	-6E-04	6	0.5329	1.1612	1.6932	185,62
24	205.9	1.75	6,68	0.85	205,982		6		127.3605	1.39343	0.5616	0.8318	245.95	0.8554	-4E-04	6	0.5044	1.129	1.6145	218.303
25	161.6	1.11	7.88	0,69	161,696		6	1.66427		1.45515	0.5928	0.8624	185.82	0.6927	-2E-04	6	0.5136	1.1108	1,6348	168.2198
26	180	1.04	8.91	0.58	180,109		6		123,2254	1.51676	0.624	0.8928	200.05	0.5823	0.0001	6	0.4857	1.086	1,5579	183.3064
	225.7	1.56	8,83	0.69	225,808		6		126.7437	1.58013		0.9249				6	0,4808	1.0668	1.5407	226.074
27				0.85	250.896		6		129.3137	1.64479		0.9584				6	0.4966	1.0504	1.578	247.431
28	250.8	2.14	7.83				6		125,6734	1.70762	0.7176		185.25							179,4963
29	185	1.44	9,19	0.78	185,112		-		120,9482	1.7681		1.0193								159.8276
30	167.7	0,78	10.23	0.46	167,825		6					1.0483			0.0002					165.0819
31	175.6	0.72	11.21	0.41	175,737		6		120,4749	1.82834					-1E-04	6				173.2534
32	186.8	0.96	10.9	0.51	186,933		6		122.7305	1.8897		1.0785								184.8283
33	201.8	0.98	11.39	0.49	201,939		6		123,0697	1.95124		1.1088		0.49	-1E-04					
34	302.5	1.64	10.41	0.54	302,627		6		127.8238	2.01515		1.1416								274.7739
35	305.6	1.61	10,26	0.53	305,726	0.5266	6		127.7136	2.07901		1.1742		0.5302						274.1631
36	292.2	1,24	10.23	0.42	292,325	0.4242	6		125,6936	2.14185		1.2059					0.4238		1,356	259.47
37	182.5	1,59	11.3	0.87	182,638	0,8706	6		126,3656	2.20503		1.2378								156.0058
38	177.3	0.93	14.13	0.52	177.473	0.524	6	1.55993	122,3715	2.26622	0.9984	1.2678		0.5308	0.0001					150.7333
39	246.5	1.53	13.28	0.62	246.663	0.6203	6	1.49689	126.8171	2.32963	1.0296	1.3	187.94	0.6262	-3E-04					208.4729
40	275	1.75	13.23	0.63	275.162	0.636	6	1.46981	128.0668	2.39366	1.0608	1.3329	204,65	0.6416	-4E-04	6	0.4886	0.8933	1.5107	230.2933
41	286.2	1.04	13.19	0.36	286.361	0,3632	7	1.29816	124.3564	2.45584	1.092	1.3638	208.17	0.3663	-5E-04	6	0.4255	0,8976	1.3412	240.8488
42	306.2	1.21	13.43	0.4	306.364	0.395	7	1.29746	125.6288	2.51866	1.1232	1,3955	217.74	0.3982	-5E-04	6	0.4276	0.8884	1.3428	255,1139
43	286.4	0.66	14.35	0.23	286.576	0,2303	7	1.18956	121.0309	2,57917	1.1544	1.4248	199.33	0.2324	-4E-04	7	0.3894	0,8906	1.239	239,0355
44	337.6	1.08	13.77	0.32	337.769		7	1,20761	125.0352	2,64169	1.1856	1.4561	230.16	0.3223	-6E-04	7	0.3977	0.8808	1.2569	278,9523
45	368.1	0.71	15,44	0.19	368.289		7	1.05684	122.1771	2.70278	1,2168	1.486	246.02	0.1942	-3E-04	7	0.3416	0.8905	1.1057	307.6711
46	351.5	0.76	15.21	0.21	351.686		7	1,09866	122.5625	2.76406	1.248	1,5161	230.15	0,2178	-4E-04	7	0.3608	0.8783	1.1523	289,6366
47	350.7	0.75	15.86	0.21	350,894		7		122.4601	2.82529	1,2792	1.5461	225,13	0,2155	-4E-04	7	0.3628	0.8715	1.154	286.6662
48	347.6	0.81	17.1	0.23	347,809		7		123.0017	2.88679		1.5764			-2E-04	7	0.3742	0.8614	1.1801	280.8023
		0.35	17.01	0.16	213,708		7		115.6741	2.94463	1.3416		131.48		-6E-04					166,5894
49	213.5		18.52	0.16	292.527		7		118.7509	3.004		1.6312			-1E-04	7	0.3801	0.8483	1.1886	232,115
50	292.3	0.48					7		120.331	3.06417		1.6602			-2E-04	7				250.2974
51	316.7	0.58	18.62	0.18		0.183				3.12637		1.6912		0.32	-2E-04		0.4264			244.22
52	318.5	1,01	19.25		318.736		7		124,4034			1.7248	193.9	0.607	-5E-04					248.5627
53	337.4	2.03	18.23	0.6			6		129.6517	3.19119		1.7552			-1E-04					32.77318
54	58	1.53	20.72	2.62	58,2536		5		123.2971	3.25284			15.32			4		0.5936		15.31976
55	29.4	8.0	99.62	2.6	30.6194		4	2.59119	116,984	3.31133						-	0.9944			18.64983
56	36.1	1,01	76.97		37.0421		4	2.53967	119.154	3.37091		1.8109								
57	40.5	0.95	104.88		41.7837		5		118,9996	3.43041		1.8392			0.1554					21.33586
58	37.4	0,95	80.98		38.3912		4		118.7931	3.48981		1.8674								18.84308
59	36.6	0.93	87	2,47	37.6649	2.4691	4		118,5908	3.5491		1.8955								18,07095
60	36.5	0,93	111.64		37.8665		4		118.6038	3.60841		1.9236								17,8583
61	38.3	1	104.29	2.52	39.5765	2,5268	4		119.2426	3.66803		1.952				4				18,45198
62	40.8	1	132.02	2.34	42.4159	2.3576	5			3.72773		1.9805								19.78809
63	33.2	1	113.78	2.86	34,5927	2.8908	4	2.57875	118.9143	3,78719		2.0088				3				15.33534
64	35.7	0.86	96.23	2.32	36.8779	2.332	4	2.49743	117.9667	3.84617	1.8096	2.0366	16,219	2.6036	0.155	4	_			16.21925
65	37.3	0.95	107.81		38.6196		4			3.90558	1,8408	2.0648	16.812	2.7367	0,1706	4	1	0.5125	2.7899	16.81248
66	26.6	0.9	68.2		27,4348		4		117.5779	3.96437		2.0924				3	1	0.5057	3.0183	11.21716
67	35.5	0.91	92.79		36,6358		4		118.3642	4.02355		2.1204				4	1	0.499	2.8261	15.38059
68	39.8	0.99	114.88		41.2061		5		119.2674	4.08318		2.1488				4	1	0.4924	2.7737	17.27628
69	38.5	1.05	130.03		40,0916		4	2.50223		4.143		2.1774				4	1	0.486	2.8131	16.50988
70	38.8	0,95	138,34		40,4933		5			4.20246		2.2057				4				16.45351
	38.0 45.5	1,07	147.21	2.24			5		120.1725	4.26255		2.2346				4				19.39075
71					44.1075		5		119.2082	4.32215		2.263				4				17.58119
72	42.1	0.96	164,01						121.7266	4,38301		2.2926								28.12164
73	64	1.19	84.12	1.82			5			4,38301		2.321								18.14103
74	44.8	0.94	126.1		46,3435		5		119.1748			2.3507				3				17,32686
75	44.3	1.35	76.26		45.2334		4		121.7643	4,50348		2.3809				4				18,82021
76	48.4	1.5	79.5		49.3731		4		122.7488	4,56486										18.2774
77	47.3	1.27	112.87		48.6815		5	2,43799		4.6256		2,4104				4				
78	49	1.27	150.07	2.49			5			4.68641	2,2464		18.914			4				18,91407
79	40.5	1.25	129.37	2.97			4		121.0251	4,74692		2.4693				3				15,12019
80	44.1	1.05	143.63	2.29	45.858		5	2.41992		4.8069		2,4981				4				16.43296
81	47.9	1.23	140.92		49,6249		5		121.3091	4.86755		2,5276				4				17,70777
82	51.1	1.26	193.75	2,35	53,4715	2,3564	5	2.37812		4.92839		2,5572				4				18.98302
83	55.2	1.2	210.14	2.06	57.7721	2.0771	5	2.31656	121,4992	4.98914		2,5867								20.56644
84	51.9	1.33	201.23	2.44	54.3631	2.4465	5	2.38376	122,1035	5.05019	2,4336	2.6166	18.846	2.6971	0.2445	4				18.84625
85	57.6	1.79	243.19		60.5767		5	2,40617	124.5409	5.11246	2.4648	2.6477	20,948	3.2273	0.2713	4				20.9484
86	62.1	2.1	235,9		64,9874			2,41224		5.1754	2.496	2,6794	22,323	3,511	0.2422	4	1	0.3949	2,7598	22.32293

														2 5504	0.2002		0.0003	0.2007	2 5003	21,92549	
87	61.5	1,52	254.62	2,34	64.6166	2,3523	5	2,31719	123,502	5.23715	2,5272		21.912			-					
88	89.6	2.34	203.77	2,53	92.0941	2.5409	5	2.23213	127,523	5,30091	2,5584	2.7425	31.647	2,6961	0.1396	4	0.9538	0.4032	2.5553	33,07225	
89	47.9	1.26	120.1	2.53	49,37	2,5522	5	2.42707	121,4729	5,36165	2,5896	2.7721	15.876	2.8631	0.1377	4	1	0.3817	2,8216	15,87577	
90	47.9	1.34	96.5	2.73	49.0812	2,7302	5	2,44867	121,909	5,4226	2,6208	2.8018	15.582	3,0693	0.0991	3	1	0.3777	2,8461	15,58232	
91	45.9	1.17	132	2.44	47,5157	2,4624	5	2.42908	120,8373	5,48302	2,652	2.831	14.847	2,7836	0.163	4	1	0.3738	2.8378	14,84718	
92	44,9	1.18	154.01		46,7851		5	2,44104	120,8618	5,54345	2,6832	2.8603	14.419	2,8612	0.2038	3	1	0.3699	2.8551	14,41888	
93	43.7	1.14	147.67		45,5075		5	2.44809	120,5419	5,60372	2,7144	2.8893	13.811	2,8569	0.1984	3	1	0.3662	2.8699	13,81077	
94	49.8	1.22	189.37				5	2.38448	121,3689	5.66441	2,7456	2,9188	15,915	2,6263	0.2344	4	1	0.3625	2,7986	15,91523	
95	55.5	1.64	199.99		57.9479		5		123,7923	5.7263	2.7768	2.9495	17,705	3,1405	0.2226	4	1	0.3587	2.808	17,70521	
			278.06		56,5035		5		120.468	5.78654	2.808	2.9785	17.027	2.0703	0.3394	4	1	0,3552	2.7151	17,02746	
96	53.1	1.05	2/0,00	1,04	20.202	1,0303	,				_,					-		0.3517	2 002	14,48895	
97	47.2	1.51	183,12	3,03	49,4414	3.0541	4	2.47956	122,8008	5.84794	2.8392	3,0087	14.489	3,4638	0,23/3	3	-				
98	41.6	1.53	73.33	3.6	42,4976	3,6002	4	2,57642	122,5279	5,9092	2,8704	3,0388	12,04	4.1817	0,0659	3	1	0.3482	3,0166	12.04039	
99	44.4	1.37	83.84	3.01	45,4262	3,0159	4	2,50268	121,8823	5,97014	2,9016	3.0685	12,858	3.4722	0.0795	3	1	0,3448	2,945	12.85824	
100	44.1	0	107.17	0	45,4118	0	0	0	769.6	6,35494	2,9328	3.4221	11,413	0	0.1225	0	1	0.3092	0	0	

CPT-5 In situ data Basic output data

	CPT-5	In situ	data								Basic	output	aata	F						
Depth (ft)	qc (tsf)	fs (tsf)	u (psi)	Other	qt (tsf)	Rf(%)	SBT	Ic SBT	ã (pơ)	ó,v (tsf)		ó',vo (tsf)	Qt1	Fr (%)	Bq	SBTn	n	Cn	Ic	Qtn
1	323.8	2.48	1.64	0.77	323,82	0.7659	6	1.47914	131,0149	0.06551			4942.3				0.3478			611.9499
2	279.4	0.94	0.34	0.34	279,404	0.3364	7	1.28716	123.5567	0.12729	0	0.1273	2194.1	0.3366	9E-05					469,1114
3		0.51	-0.08	0.36	139,599	0.3653	6	1.56018	117.3902	0.18598	0	0.186	749.61	0.3658	-4E-05					249.4562
4		0.19	-0.23	0.21	90,9972		6	1,6276	109.1217	0.24054	0	0,2405	377.3	0.2094	-2E-04	6	0.3914	1.7858	1.394	153,1686
5		0.1	-0.34		37,0958		6	2.03219	102.2367	0.29166	0	0.2917	126.19	0.2717	-7E-04	6	0.5333	1.9881	1.7565	69.15131
		0.08	-0.45	0.25			5		100,142	0.34173			88.821			6	0,5713	1.9073	1.8467	54.71283
6				0.34			5		102,6484		_		90.099							57,31908
7		0.11	-0.34						108.1971				137.64			6	0.5278	1.7057	1,7329	85.36643
8		0.2	0.24	0.38			6		103,3119	0.49881			50.615							37.77637
9		0.14	0.68	0.65			5			0.55165			50.771							39.11195
10		0.19	1,91		22,2234		5		105.6835				179.99							117,2544
11		0.35	1.75		82,0214		6		113.3384	0.60832			402.76		4E-05					254,5952
12	195.1	1.04	2.71				6		123,4208	0.67003										247.8613
13	185.7	1.72	2.83	0.93			6		126,9816	0.73352			359.14							170.7111
14	126.8	1.33	2.22	1.05			6		124,1697	0.79561	0.2496		230,82							
15	144.2	1.49	2,78	1.04	144.234	1.033	6		125.3145	0.85826			248.29							187.1339
16	163.4	1.74	3,03	1.06	163.437	1.0646	6		126.7543	0.92164			266.58					1.3377		205,45
17	128	1.54	3.17	1.2	128.039	1.2028	6		125.2655	0.98427			198.19							159.9753
18	180	1.05	4.05	0.58	180.05	0.5832	6	1.58343	123,2946	1.04592			266,56							208.4935
19	165.2	1.24	4.16	0.75	165.251	0.7504	6	1,6819	124,3024	1.10807	0.4056	0,7025	233.66	0.7554	-7E-04			1.2274		190.403
20		0.65	4.73	0.38	170,458	0.3813	6	1.49567	119.6521	1.1679	0.4368	0.7311	231.56	0.384	-6E-04					187.8153
21		0.67	5.61	0.39	171.469	0.3907	6	1.49921	119,8883	1.22784	0.468	0.7598	224.05	0.3936	-4E-04	6				186.0436
22		1,33	7.43	0.68			6	1.59637	125.2349	1.29046	0.4992	0.7913	246,44	0.6821	0.0002	6	0.48	1.1497	1.5553	211.8755
23		1.13	6,9	0.71			6	1.68071	123,5238	1.35222	0.5304	0.8218	191.44	0.7182	-2E-04	6	0.5148	1.1389	1.6429	169.3488
24	165.7	1.02	7,36			0.6152	6		122.8813	1,41366	0.5616	0.8521	192.92	0.6205	-2E-04	6	0.4979	1,1139	1.5947	173.0359
25	196.1	1.35	7,58				6		125.3429	1,47633	0.5928	0.8835	220.38	0.6933	-2E-04	6	0.4925	1.0929	1,5768	201.1131
26		1.09	7.92				6		123,4946	1,53808	0.624	0.9141	189,43	0.6295	-3E-04	6	0.5003	1.0759	1.5929	176.0773
	207.9	1.15	8,41				6		124.3123	1.60024			218.41			6	0.469	1.0544	1.5071	205.685
27			9,12				6		126.8274	1,66365			246.86			6	0.468	1.0379	1,5006	236.6406
28		1.54					6		125,5421	1.72642			165.12			6				161.6233
29		1.46	8,38				6		121,6463	1,78725			143,12				0.5288			141.8653
30		0.89	9,35				_			1.84843			144.59			_				145.2439
31		0.97	10.45		156.328		6		122.3702				173.55			6				176.8461
32		1.22	10.75	0.63			6		124.5586				173.84			_				179.4337
33	198,5	1.47	11.53	0.74			6		125,9963	1.97371										136.7049
34	153.8	0.82	11.73				6		121,1035				130.88							137,7699
35	157	8.0	12.18	0.51			6		120,9731		0.9048	1.19		0.516						
36	211.3	1.42	13.35	0.67	211,463	0.6715	6		125,8956	2.15769			171.32							183.6291
37	198.7	1.18	13.36	0.59	198,864	0.5934	6		124,3911				156,98							170.3618
38	227.3	1.46	13.36	0.64	227.464	0.6419	6	1.53291	126,2768	2.28303			175.29							192.7926
39	279	1.82	14.77	0.65	279,181	0.6519	6	1,47282	128,3891	2.34722		1,3176		0.6574						235.065
40	194.8	1.13	15.49	0.58	194.99	0.5795	6	1.55476	124,0263	2,40924			142,82			-				160.2325
41	195.6	1.21	13.91	0.62	195.77	0.6181	6	1.57127	124,5366	2.4715	1.092	1.3795	140.12	0,626	-5E-04					158.5163
42		0.95	15.21	0.5	190,486	0.4987	6	1.52246	122,6998	2.53285	1.1232	1.4097	133.33	0.5054	-2E-04					153.0315
43		1.13	17.28	0,44	255.212	0.4428	6	1,3904	124.6828	2,5952	1.1544	1.4408	175.33	0.4473	0.0004	6	0,4692	0.8652	1.4464	206.5511
44		2.38	19.47	0,69			6	1.42389	130.8806	2.66064	1,1856	1.475	233.27	0.6917	0.0006	6	0.4822	0.852	1.4762	277.0549
45		2.89	19.21				6		132,6032		1,2168	1,5101	258.06	0.7416	0.0004	6	0.4794	0.8432	1,4645	310.5681
46		3,48	22,36				6		134.1291	2.794	1,248		269.97			6	0.4899	0.8305	1.4878	327.5829
	407.9	2,76	18,47	0.68			6		132,362	2.86018	1.2792		256.34			6	0.47	0.828	1,431	317.1408
47				0.43			7		127.9271			1.6138		0.4287	5E-05	7	0,4305	0.8338	1.3233	286.7709
48	366.6	1,56	18.45				7		127.0106	2.98765			219.27				0.4218			283.1008
49		1.38	17.31	0.38					129.1701				242,94			7				317.1547
50		1.78	20.5	0.43			7			3,05224			165.74					0.7565		203.1356
51		2.97	28.21	1.03			6		132,0419											194.8388
52	285.6	4,18	25.39	1.46			6		134,5311				161.53							131.9178
53	208.1	5.01	18.11	2.41			5		135,0842	3.25307			114.78							94.65678
54	147.8	1.72	78.34	1.16	148,759	1.1562	6	1.84229	126,4402	3,31629	1.4976	1.8187	79.971	1.1020	u.0285	ь	0.000/	0,0000	1.7/30	21.03070

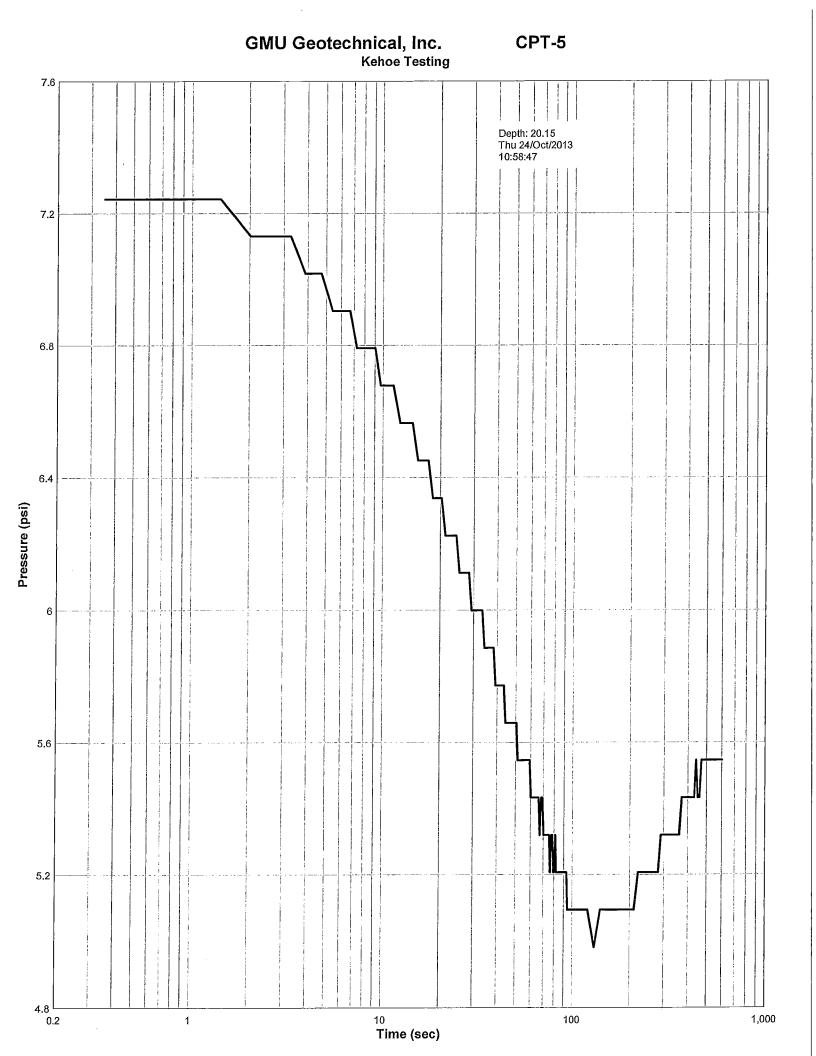
3300 Newport Blvd Newport Beach, CA

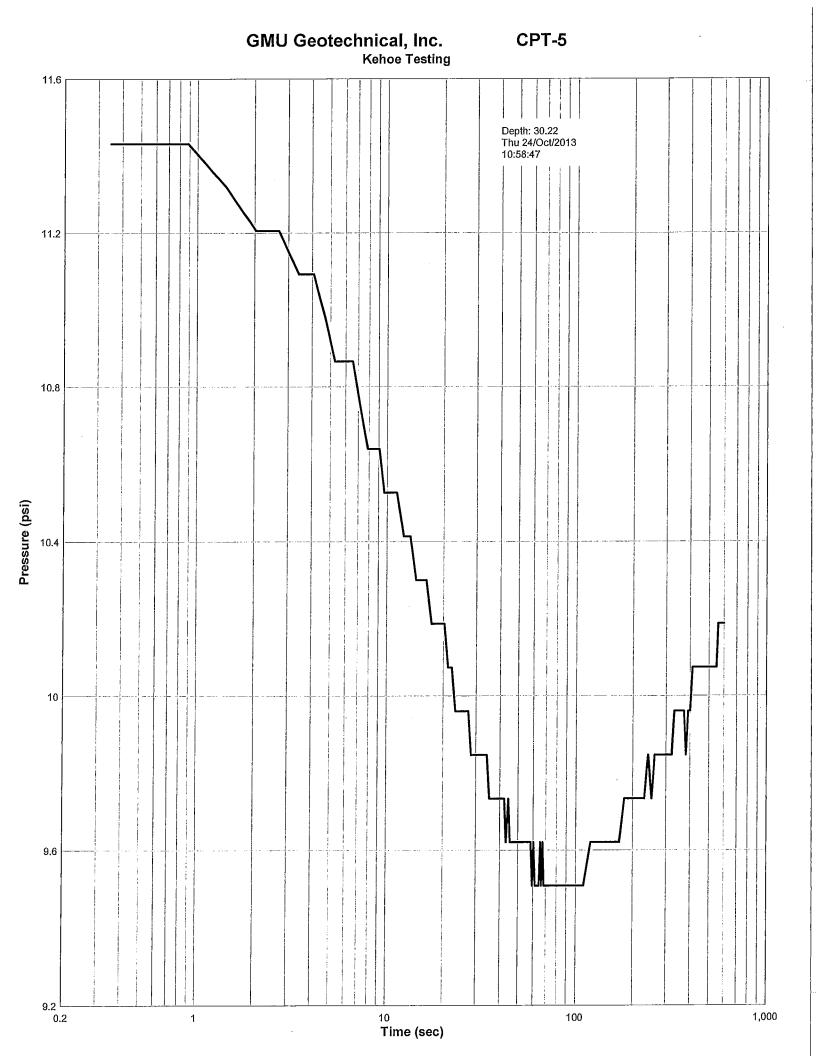
CPT Shear Wave Measurements

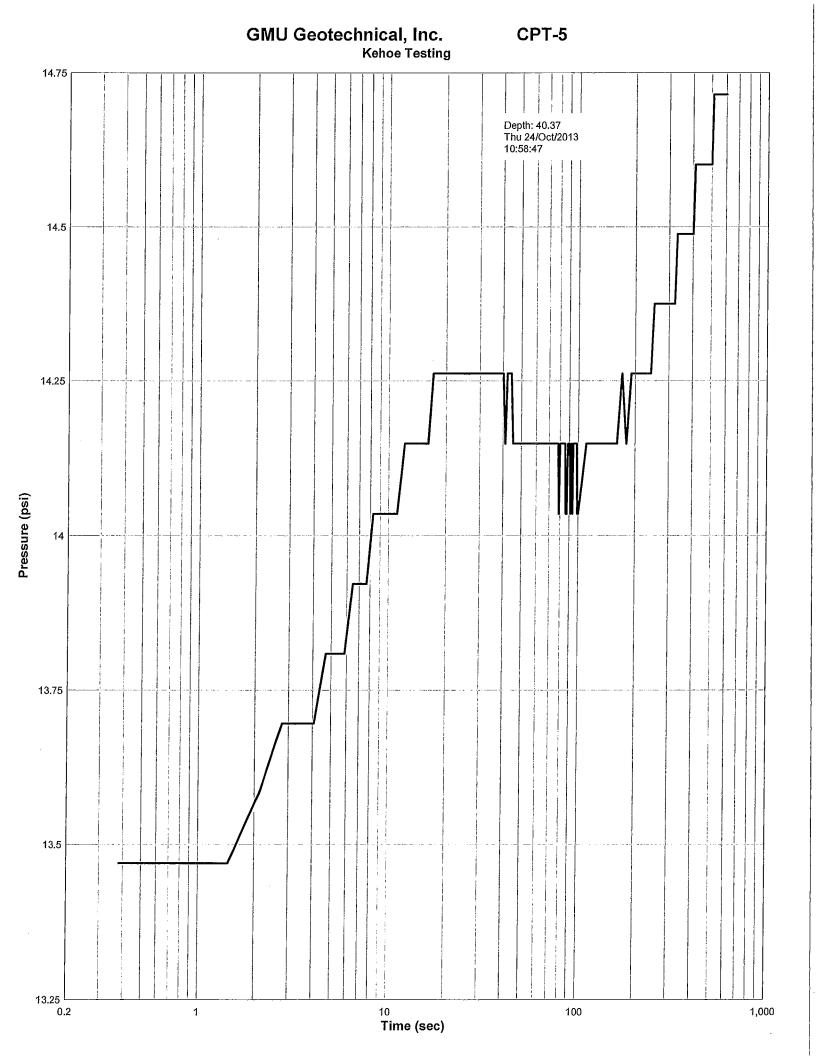
					S-Wave	Interval
	Tip	Geophone	Travel	S-Wave	Velocity	S-Wave
	Depth	Depth	Distance	Arrival	from Surface	Velocity
CPT-3	(ft)	(ft)	(ft)	(msec)	(ft/sec)	(ft/sec)
_	5.22	4.22	6.54	18.22	359.10	
	10.25	9.25	10.51	30.58	343.85	321.36
	15.16	14.16	15.02	38.11	394.04	597.87
	20.16	19.16	19.80	45.32	436.93	663.64
	25.12	24.12	24.63	53.19	463.11	613.87
	30.22	29.22	29.64	60.95	486.38	645.86
	36.46	35.46	35.81	70.81	505.73	625.36
	40.28	39.28	39.60	76.23	519.44	698.56
	45.17	44.17	44.45	83.24	534.02	692.60
	50.19	49.19	49.44	88.51	558.62	947.13
	55.00	54.00	54.23	95.17	569.83	718.85
	60.08	59.08	59.29	102.92	576.09	652.93
	65.42	64.42	64.61	110.01	587.34	750.71
	70.00	69.00	69.18	116.12	595.77	747.49
	75.13	74.13	74.30	122.86	604.74	759.27
	80.13	79.13	79.29	128.34	617.80	910.47
	85.04	84.04	84.19	134.03	628.13	861.30
	90.12	89.12	89.26	138.91	642.58	1039.25
	95.11	94.11	94.24	144.00	654.46	978.90
	100.07	99.07	99.20	149.85	661.97	846.73

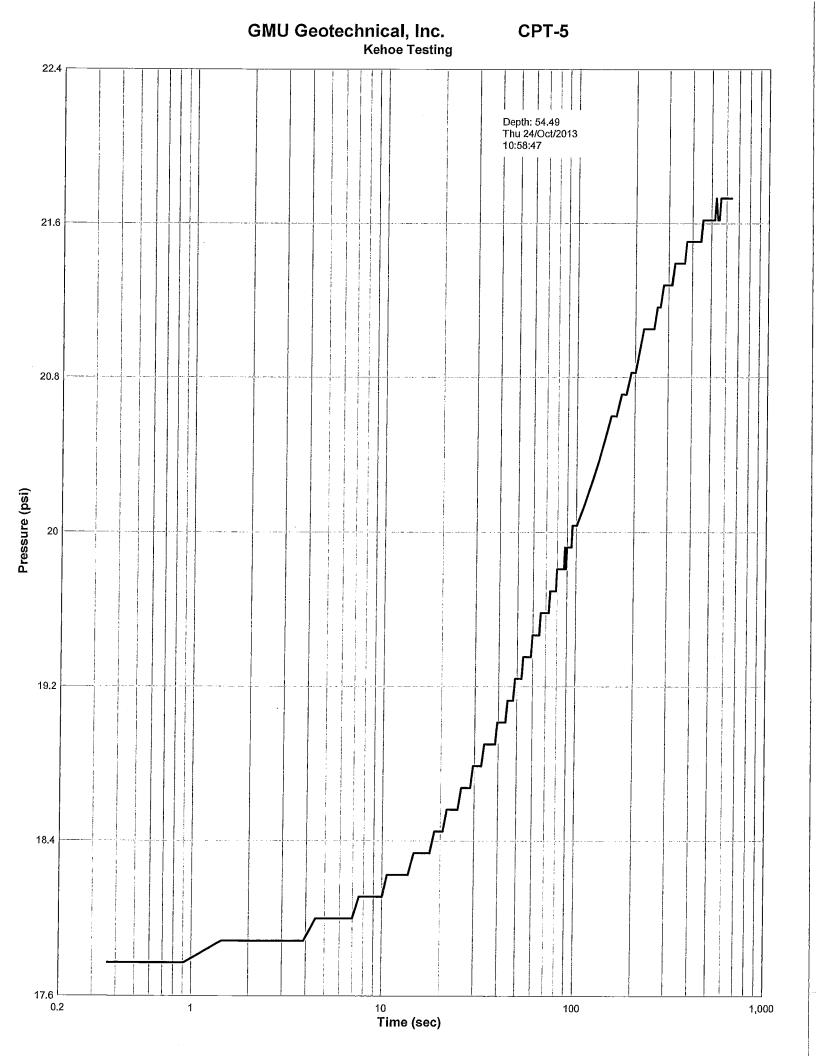
Shear Wave Source Offset = 5 ft

S-Wave Velocity from Surface = Travel Distance/S-Wave Arrival Interval S-Wave Velocity = (Travel Dist2-Travel Dist1)/(Time2-Time1)









Presented below is a list of formulas used for the estimation of various soil properties. The formulas are presented in SI unit system and assume that all components are expressed in the same units.

:: Unit Weight, g (kN/m³) ::

$$g = g_w \cdot \left(0.27 \cdot log(R_f) + 0.36 \cdot log(\frac{q_t}{p_a}) + 1.236\right)$$
where $g_w = water unit weight$

:: Permeability, k (m/s) ::

$$I_c <$$
 3.27 and $I_c >$ 1.00 then k = $10^{0.952\text{-}3.04\,I_c}$

$$I_c \le 4.00$$
 and $I_c > 3.27$ then $k = 10^{-4.52-1.37 \cdot I_c}$

:: N_{SPT} (blows per 30 cm) ::

$$N_{60} = \left(\frac{q_c}{P_a}\right) \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

$$N_{i(60)} = Q_{tn} \cdot \frac{1}{10^{1.1268 - 0.2817 \cdot I_c}}$$

:: Young's Modulus, Es (MPa) ::

$$(q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.015 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

(applicable only to $I_c < I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Relative Density, Dr (%) ::

$$100 \cdot \sqrt{\frac{Q_{tn}}{k_{DB}}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8 or $I_n < I_{n-n+n}$)

:: State Parameter, ψ ::

$$\psi = 0.56 - 0.33 \cdot \log(Q_{tn,cs})$$

:: Peak drained friction angle, φ (°) ::

$$\phi = 17.60 + 11 \cdot \log(Q_{to})$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 5, 6, 7 and 8)

:: 1-D constrained modulus, M (MPa) ::

If
$$I_c > 2.20$$

$$a = 14$$
 for $Q_{tn} > 14$

$$a = Q_{tn}$$
 for $Q_{tn} \le 14$

$$M_{CPT} = a \cdot (q_t - \sigma_v)$$

If
$$I_c \leq 2.20$$

$$M_{CPT} = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Small strain shear Modulus, Go (MPa) ::

$$G_0 = (q_t - \sigma_v) \cdot 0.0188 \cdot 10^{0.55 \cdot I_c + 1.68}$$

:: Shear Wave Velocity, Vs (m/s) ::

$$V_s = \left(\frac{G_0}{\rho}\right)^{0.50}$$

:: Undrained peak shear strength, Su (kPa) ::

$$N_{kt} = 10.50 + 7 \cdot log(F_r)$$
 or user defined

$$S_{u} = \frac{\left(q_{t} - \sigma_{v}\right)}{N_{kt}}$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Remolded undrained shear strength, Su(rem) (kPa) ::

$$S_{u(rem)} = f_s \qquad \text{(applicable only to SBT}_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 \text{ and } 9$$
 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: Overconsolidation Ratio, OCR ::

$$k_{OCR} = \left[\frac{Q_{tn}^{0.20}}{0.25 \cdot (10.50 \cdot +7 \cdot log(F_r))} \right]^{1.25} \text{ or user defined}$$

$$OCR = k_{OCR} \cdot Q_r$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff}$)

:: In situ Stress Ratio, Ko ::

$$K_0 = 0.1 \cdot \left(\frac{q_t - \sigma_v}{\sigma_{v_0}} \right)$$

(applicable only to SBT_n: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c \text{ cutoff}}$)

:: Soil Sensitivity, St ::

$$S_t = \frac{N_S}{F_r}$$

(applicable only to SBTn: 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9 or $I_c > I_{c_cutoff})$

:: Effective Stress Friction Angle, φ' (°) ::

$$\phi' = 29.5^{\circ} \cdot B_q^{0.121} \cdot (0.256 + 0.336 \cdot B_q + logQ_t)$$
(applicable for $0.10 < B_q < 1.00$)

References

- Robertson, P.K., Cabal K.L., Guide to Cone Penetration Testing for Geotechnical Engineering, Gregg Drilling & Testing, Inc., 4th Edition, July 2010
- Robertson, P.K., Interpretation of Cone Penetration Tests a unified approach., Can. Geotech. J. 46(11): 1337–1355 (2009)

APPENDIX B



APPENDIX B-1

GMU Geotechnical Laboratory Procedures and Test Results



APPENDIX B

GMU GEOTECHNICAL LABORATORY PROCEDURES AND TEST RESULTS

GENERAL

The following are laboratory test procedures and laboratory test results performed by GMU.

MOISTURE AND DENSITY

Field moisture content and in-place density were determined for each 6-inch sample sleeve of undisturbed soil material obtained from the borings. The field moisture content was determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 2216 by obtaining one-half the moisture sample from each end of the 6-inch sleeve. The in-place dry density of the sample was determined by using the wet weight of the entire sample.

At the same time the field moisture content and in-place density were determined, the soil material at each end of the sleeve was classified according to the Unified Soil Classification System. The results of the field moisture content and in-place density determinations are contained in a following section of this Appendix B. The results of the visual classifications were used for general reference.

SUMMARY OF MATERIAL PROPERTIES

Material properties of the representative soils at the site were determined by performing particle size distribution and Atterberg limit tests. Detailed test results are described in a following section of this Appendix B.

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

As part of the engineering classification of the materials underlying the site, representative samples were tested to determine the distribution of particle sizes. The distribution was determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 422 using U.S. Standard Sieve Openings 3", 1.5", ¾, ¾, and U.S. Standard Sieve Nos. 4, 10, 20, 40, 60, 100, and 200. In addition, standard hydrometer tests were performed to determine the distribution of particle sizes passing the No. 200 sieve (i.e., silt and clay-size particles). The results of the tests are contained in this Appendix B-1.

Mr. Anthony Wrzosek, R.D. OLSON DEVELOPMENT Lido House Hotel - City Hall Site Reuse Project, 3300 Newport Boulevard, City of Newport Beach, California

ATTERBERG LIMITS

As part of the engineering classification of the soil material, representative samples of the on-site soil materials were tested to determine relative plasticity. This relative plasticity is based on the Atterberg limits determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 4318. The results of these tests are contained in this Appendix B.

CONSOLIDATION TESTS

The one-dimensional consolidation properties of "undisturbed" native soil and bedrock samples were evaluated according to the provisions of ASTM Test Method D 2435. Sample diameter was 2.416 inches and sample height was 1.00 inch. Water was added during the test at approximate insitu normal loads to evaluate the potential for hydro-collapse and to produce saturation during the remainder of the testing. Consolidation readings were taken regularly during each load increment until the change in sample height was less than approximately 0.0001 inch over a two-hour period. The graphic presentation of consolidation data is a representation of volume change in axial load. As a result, both expansion and consolidation are illustrated. The results of the consolidation load tests are summarized in this Appendix B.

COMPACTION TESTS

Selected bulk samples of representative soil materials were tested to determine the maximum dry density and optimum moisture content of the soil. These compactive characteristics were determined in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 1557. The results of these tests are contained in this Appendix B.

DIRECT SHEAR STRENGTH TESTS

Direct shear tests were performed on "undisturbed" and remolded specimens of samples of the typical on-site soil materials obtained from our drill holes. The general philosophy and procedure of the tests were in accordance with ASTM Test Method D 3080 - "Direct Shear Tests for Soils Under Consolidated Drained Conditions".

The tests are single shear tests and are performed using a sample diameter of 2.416 inches and a height of 1.00 inch. The normal load is applied by a vertical dead load system. A constant rate of strain is applied to the upper one-half of the sample until failure occurs. Shear stress is monitored by a strain gauge-type precision load cell and deflection is measured with a digital dial indicator. This data is transferred electronically to data acquisition software which plots shear strength vs. deflection. The shear strength plots are then interpreted to determine either

peak or ultimate shear strengths. Residual strengths were obtained through multiple shear box reversals. A strain rate compatible with the grain size distribution of the soils was utilized. The interpreted results of these tests are presented in this Appendix B.

EXPANSION TESTS

To provide a standard definition of one-dimensional expansion, expansion index tests were performed on representative samples in general accordance with ASTM Test Method D 4829. The results from this test procedure are reported as an "expansion index." The results of these tests are contained in this Appendix B.

R-VALUE TESTS

Bulk samples representative of the underlying on-site materials were tested to measure the response of a compacted sample to a vertically applied pressure under specific conditions. The R-value of a material is determined when the material is in a state of saturation such that water will be exuded from the compacted test specimen when a 16.8 kN load (2.07 MPa) is applied. The results from these test procedures are reported in this Appendix B.

CHEMICAL TESTS

The corrosion potential of typical on-site soil materials under long-term contact with both metal and concrete was determined by chemical and electrical resistance tests. The soluble sulfate testing for potential concrete corrosion was performed in general accordance with California Test Method 417. The minimum resistivity testing for potential metal corrosion was performed in general accordance with California Test Method 643 and the concentration of soluble chlorides was performed in general accordance with California Test Method 422. The results are presented on Table B-1 in this Appendix B.

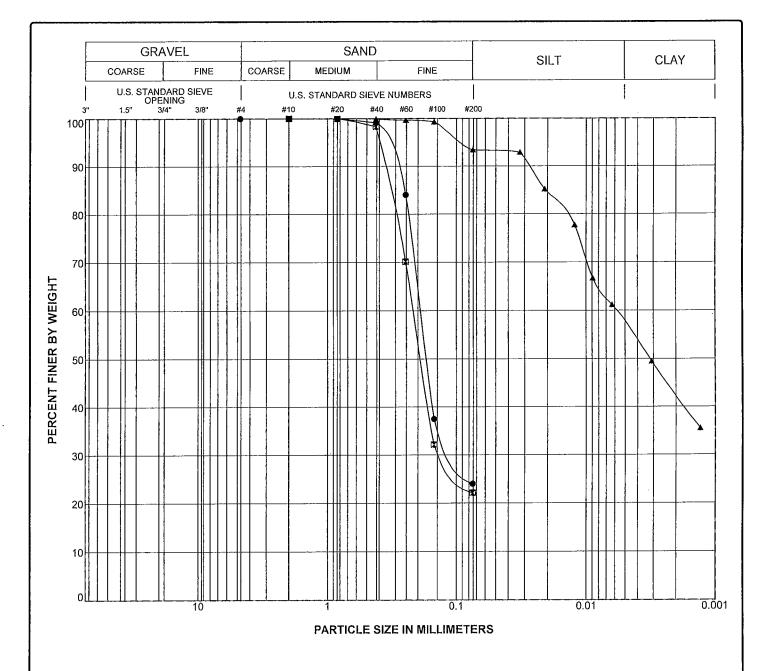
SAND EQUIVALENT

To determine the suitability of select onsite soils for use as pipe bedding, samples were tested to determine, under saturated conditions, the relative proportions of clay-like or plastic fines and dust in granular soils and fine aggregates that pass the 4.75-mm (No. 4) sieve. These tests were determined in accordance with ASTM Test Method D 2419. The results of the tests are contained in this Appendix B.

TABLE B-1 SUMMARY OF SOIL LABORATORY DATA

Pepth, Elevation Carologic USCS Water Dry Unit Symbol		,								,	_	1				,							1	,	
Participation		s	Min. Resistivity (ohm/cm)								13500										12200				
Depth. Elevation, Bell Compaction of Elevation, Bell Compaction of Elevation, Bell Compaction, Content Weight Satural Organic Symbol Content Weight Satural Cont		est Result	Chloride (ppm)								06										186				
Depth. Elevation, Bell Compaction of Elevation, Bell Compaction of Elevation, Bell Compaction, Content Weight Satural Organic Symbol Content Weight Satural Cont		nemical To	Sulfate (ppm)								0										65				
Papertic	ច	돐					:			7.3										7.3					
Papertic		R-Value	69							-															
Particular Par											0														
Part		ction																			11.5				
Peptit, Everation Peptit, Peptit	Compa	Maximum Dry Unit Weight, pcf																		112.5					
In Stu I		nits																	45						
The Information The Inform		rg Lin	~										-				_		88						
Pepth, Elevation, Ceologic Group Symbol Symbol Content, Medical Pepth, Elevation, Ceologic Group Symbol S		Atterbe			}														83				_		
Pepth Elevation Group Lest	ł																	-	42						
The Information Pepth, Elevation, Geologic Content, Weight, Symbol		ometer												24		22				-					
In Situ In Situ In Situ In Situ In Situ Symbol Symbo		e/Hydr	and, <											9/		78			7						
Pepth, Elevation, Cacologic Choop Content, Pepth, Elevation, Carloup Content, Pepth Symbol % Pepth Symbol		Sie	ravel, S											0		0			0						
Depth, Elevation, Geologic USCS Water Dry Unit Group Symbol % Porf Dry Unit Group Content, Weight, Symbol % Porf Dry Unit Group Po		 P Sift			7.1	96	116	8	113	109		85	109		86			86		86		4	15	92	103
pepth, feet Elevation, feet Geologic Group Group Group Content, Symbol In Situ Group Content, Symbol 1 7.0 SP 20.1 4 4.0 Qal SM 51.1 8 0.0 Qal SM 6.7 4 4.0 Qal SM 6.7 4 4.0 Qal SM 6.7 10 -2.0 Qal SM 6.7 4 4.0 Qal SM 6.7 4 4.0 Qal SM 28.1 10 -1.5 Qal SM 28.9 20 -1.5 Qal SM 28.9 20 -1.5 Qal SM 28.9 40 -1.5 Qal SM 28.9 50 -1.5 Qal MH 45.3 66 -56.5 Qal MH 45.3 67 -56.5 Qal MH 53.6 2					95	69	104	108	7.1	104		64	86		101			74		89		105	104	83	96
pepth, feet feet Unit Geologic Uscs feet Unit Group Symbol 1 7.0 SP 2 6.0 SP 4 4.0 Qal SM 4 4.0 Qal SM 4 4.0 Qal SM 4 4.0 Qal SM 10 -2.0 Qal SM 10 -1.5 Qal SM 10 -1.5 Qal SM 10 -1.5 Qal SM 20 -11.5 Qal SM 40 -31.5 Qal SM 60 -51.5 Qal MH 60 -51.5 Qal MH 70 -61.5 Qal SP 2 -56.5 Qal MH 1 8.5 SP 2 -56.5 Qal CL-ML 4 4.5 Qal CL-ML 10 -1.5	ŀ		Water Content,		20.1	51.1	26.0	6.7	57.3	24.3		50.6	28.1	28.9	23.5	26.4	23.9	45.3	58.1	53.6		3.0	3.3	34.6	28.1
pepth, feet feet feet 1 7.0 2 6.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 10 -2.0 1 7.5 5 3.5 10 -1.5 5 3.5 4 4.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 5 3.5 6 -1.5 60 -51.5 60 -51.5 65 -56.5 70 -61.5 1 8.5 2 7.5 2 6.5 4 4.5 4 4.5 4 4.5		••		SP	SP	SM	SM	SM	SM-ML	SM	SM	CF	SM	SM	В	SM	В	MH	MH	MH	SP	SP	SP	CL-ML	SM
pepth, feet feet feet feet 1 7.0 2 6.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 4 4.0 10 -2.0 1 7.5 5 3.5 10 -1.5 20 -1.5 20 -1.5 60 -51.5 60 -51.5 60 -51.5 70 -61.5 1 8.5 2 7.5 2 6.6 2 7.5 4 4.5 4 4.5 4 4.5			Geologic Unit			Qal	Qal		Qal	Qal		Qal	Qal	Qal	Qal	Qal	Qal	Qal	Qal	Qal				Qal	Qal
Pepth, feet feet feet feet feet feet feet fee		ion	Elevation, feet	7.0	6.0	4.0	0.0	6.0	4.0	-2.0	7.5	3.5	-1.5	-6.5	-11.5	-16.5	-31.5	-51.5	-56.5	-61.5	8.5	7.5	6.5	4.5	-1.5
Sample Sample Number Number Number		e Informat		1	2	4	8	2	4	10	1	5	10	15	20	25	40	09	65	70	7	2	2	4	10
		Samp	Boring Number	DH-1	DH-1	DH-1	DH-1	DH-2	DH-2	DH-2	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-3	DH-4	DH-4	DH-5	DH-5	DH-5

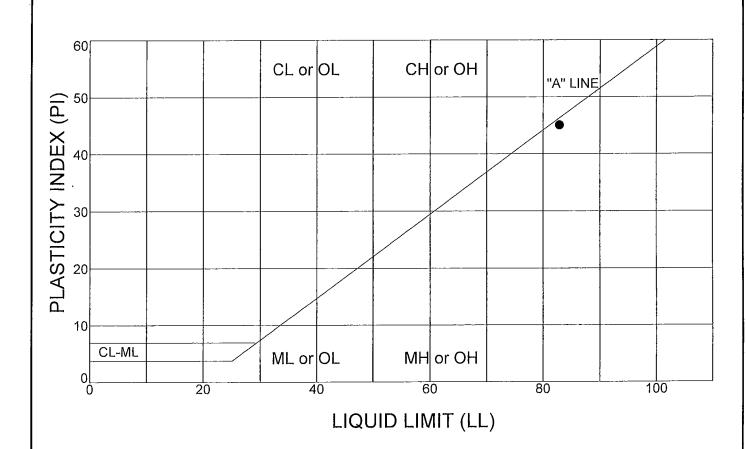




Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Symbol	LL	PI	Classification
DH-3	15.0		•			Silty Sand (SM)
DH-3	25.0		X			Silty Sand (SM)
DH-3	65.0		A	83	45	ELASTIC SILT(MH)

PARTICLE SIZE DISTRIBUTION

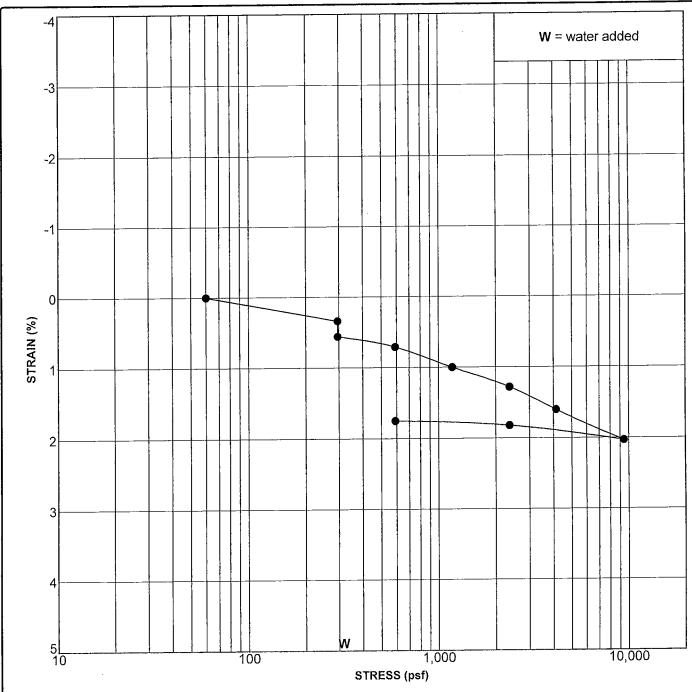




Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Test Symbol	Insitu Water Content (%)	LL	PL	PI	Classification
DH-3	65.0		•	58	83	38	45	Elastic Silt (MH)
						.		
						,		
						<u>'</u>		
			-					
	-							

ATTERBERG LIMITS

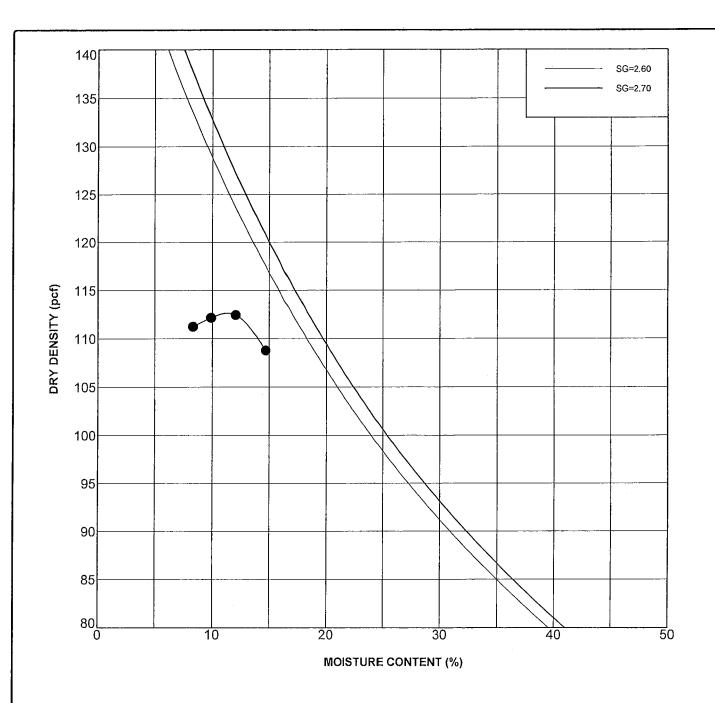




Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Symbol	In Situ or Remolded Sample	% Hydro- Collapse	Classification
DH-3	10.0		•	In Situ	0.22	Silty Sand (SM)
			X	In Situ	·	
		-	A	In Situ		
	-		*	In Situ		

CONSOLIDATION TEST DATA

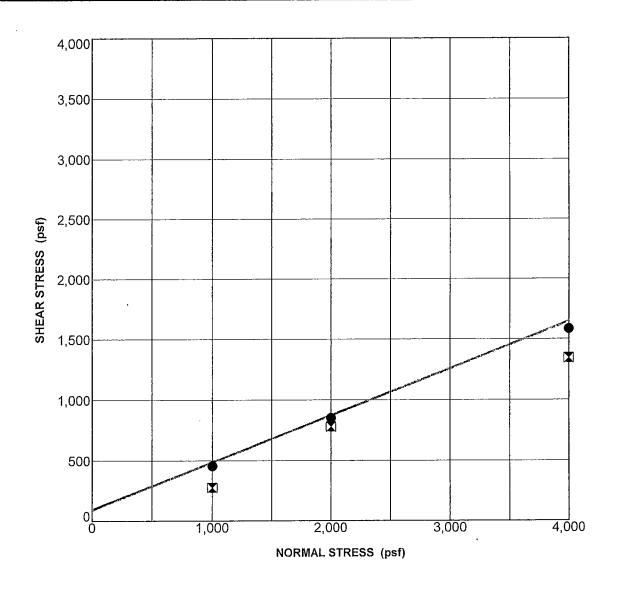




Boring Number	Depth (feet)	Geologic Unit	Symbol	Maximum Dry Density, pcf	Optimum Moisture Content, %	Classification
DH-4	1.0		•	112.5	11.5	Poorly Graded Sand (SP)
		<u> </u>				

COMPACTION TEST DATA





SAMPLE AND TEST DESCRIPTION

Sample Location: DH-3 @ 5.0 ft Geologic Unit: Classification: Silty Clay (CL)

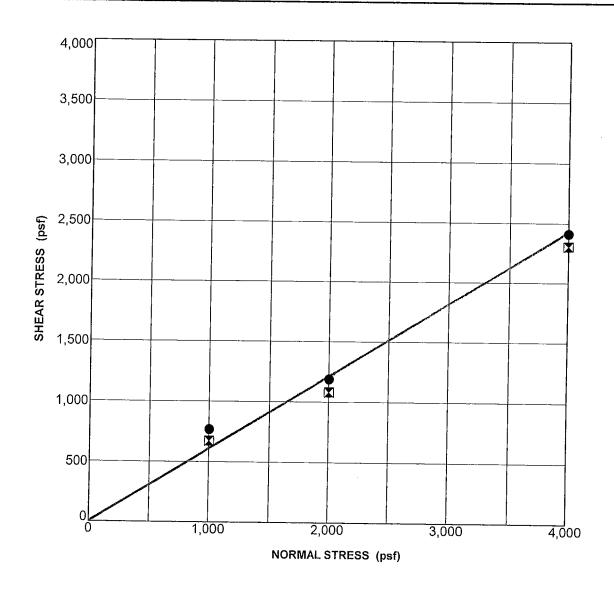
Strain Rate (in/min): 0.005 Sample Preparation: Undisturbed

Notes: Sample saturated prior and during shearing

STRENGTH PARAMETERS						
STRENGTH TYPE	COHESION (psf)	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees				
Peak Strength	90	21.0				
■ Ultimate Strength	0	19.0				

SHEAR TEST DATA





SAMPLE AND TEST DESCRIPTION

Sample Location: DH-4 @ 1.0 ft

Geologic Unit:

Classification: Poorly Graded Sand (SP)

Strain Rate (in/min): 0.01

Sample Preparation: Remolded

Notes: 90% compaction at optimum

STRENGTH PARAMETERS						
STRENGTH TYPE	COHESION (psf)	FRICTION ANGLE (degrees)				
 Peak Strength 	0	31.0				
■ Ultimate Strength	0	29.0				

SHEAR TEST DATA



EXPANSION INDEX of SOILS



ASTM D 4829

Project Name:

Lido House Newport Beach

Tested By: JV

Date:

11/12/2013

Project No.:

13-160-00

Checked By: JV

Date: 1

11/13/2013

Drill Hole No.:

DH-3

TRACT#

Depth, ft.:

G H

A B D F J K

L

1-5

Visual Sample Description:

SM

Dry Wt. of Soil + Cont.	(gm.)	1000.00
Wt. of Container No.	(gm.)	0.00
Dry Wt. of Soil	(gm.)	1000.00
Weight Soil Retained on #	#4 Sieve	0.00
Percent Passing # 4		100.00

MOLDED SPECIMEN	Before Test	After Test
Specimen Diameter (in.)	4.00	
Specimen Height (in.)	1.0000	
Wt. Comp. Soil + Mold (gm.)	575.10	
Wt. of Mold (gm.)	192.10	
Specific Gravity (Assumed)	2.70	
Container No.	С	
Wet Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	146.50	0.00
Dry Wt. of Soil + Cont. (gm.)	138.80	0.00
Wt. of Container (gm.)	70.10	0.00
Moisture Content (%)	11.21	#DIV/0!
Wet Density (pcf)	116.1	
Dry Density (pcf)	104.4	
Void Ratio	0.615	
Total Porosity	0.381	
Pore Volume (cc)	78.4	
Degree of Saturation (%) [S meas]	49.2	

SPECIMEN INUNDATION

in distilled water for the period of 24 h or expansion rate < 0.0002 in./h.

Date	Time	Pressure (psi)	Elapsed Time (min.)	Dial Readings (in.)
11/12/13	10:45	1.0	0	0.0979
11/12/13	10:55	1.0	10	0.0969
		Add Distilled Water to the	Specimen	
11/12/13	11:19	1.0	24	0.0964
11/12/13	16:50	1.0	355	0.0959
11/13/13	6:45	1.0	1190	0.0968
11/13/13	6:45	1.0	1190	0.0968

Expansion Index (El meas) =	((Final Rdg - Initial Rdg) / Initial Thick.) x 1000	-0.1
Expansion Index (EI) =	El meas - (50 -S meas)x((65+El meas) / (220-S meas))	0
		VERY LOW



R-VALUE TEST RESULTS

PROJECT NAME:

Lido House Nweport Beach

PROJECT NUMBER: 13-160-00

SAMPLE LOCATION:

Newport Beach

SAMPLE NUMBER:

DH-1 @ 1'-3'

SAMPLE DESCRIPTION: Poorly Graded Sand (SP)

TECHNICIAN:

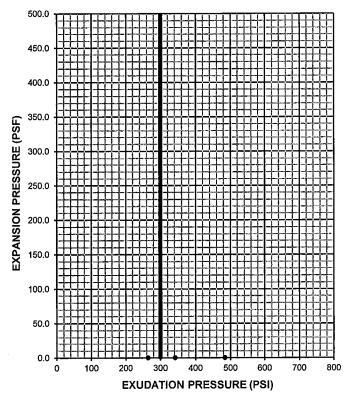
J۷

DATE TESTED

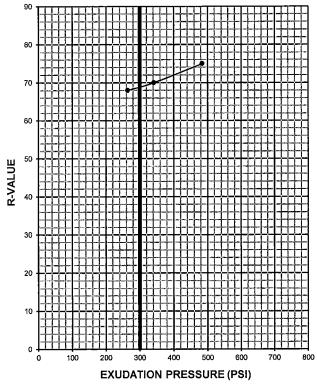
11/12/2013

			,
TEST SPECIMEN	a	b	C
MOISTURE AT COMPACTION %	11.5	10.7	10.2
WEIGHT OF SAMPLE, grams	1025	994	1013
HEIGHT OF SAMPLE, Inches	2.62	2.51	2.56
DRY DENSITY, pcf	106.3	108.4	108.8
COMPACTOR AIR PRESSURE, psi	250	250	250
EXUDATION PRESSURE, psi	264	342	484
EXPANSION, Inches x 10exp-4	0	0	0
STABILITY Ph 2,000 lbs (160 psi)	30	28	24
TURNS DISPLACEMENT	5.10	5.00	4.66
R-VALUE UNCORRECTED	68	70	75
R-VALUE CORRECTED	68	70	75
EXPANSION PRESSURE (psf)	0.0	0.0	0.0

EXPANSION PRESSURE VS. EXUDATION PRESSURE



R-VALUE VS. EXUDATION PRESSURE



R-VALUE AT 300 PSI EXUDATION PRESSURE :	69
EXP. PRESSURE AT 300 PSI EXUDATION PRESSURE (PSF) :	0



SOIL CORROSIVITY TESTS DOT CA TEST 417/422/ 643

Project Name:	Lido House Hotel	Tested By :	EE/M	F_Date	11/07/13	
Project No. :	13-160-00	Data Input By:	MF	Date	11/13/13	
Pad #'S:	0 - 1'	Depth (ft.):	1	' - 5'	_	
Sample No. :	DH-3	_			Flask#	
Sample Description:		Silty Sand (SM)			S1	

Chloride Content, DOT California Test 422 Sulfate Content, DOT California Test 417

Sample used from flask (ml)	25.0	Sample used from flask (ml)	20.0	
Initial Burette Reading (ml)	15.9	Total Diluted amount (ml)	100.0	
Final Burette Reading (ml)	17.40	Spectrophotometer reading	0.000	
Silver Nitrate usen in titration (ml)	1.50	% Transmittance	100.00	
Chloride (ppm)	90.0	Sulfate (ppm)	0.0	

Soil Resistivity, DOT California Test 643

Remolded Spe	ecimen	Moisture Adjustments				
Water Added (ml)	45	5	0	50	50	
Adj. Moisture Content (%)		7.5%	15.	8%	24.2%	32.5%
Soil Temperature (C)		22.3	20	.6	20.5	19.7
Resistance Reading (ohm)	38000	270	000	12000	13000
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)		44460.0	304	42.5	13500.0	14365.0
Remolded Spe	ecimen	Moisture Adjustments				
Water Added (ml)						
Adj. Moisture Content (%)			_			
Soil Temperature (C)						
Resistance Reading (ohm)					
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)						
Min. Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Moisture Content (%)	Sulfate Content Chloride Content (ppm) (ppm)			Soil pH	
DOT CA Test 532 / 643		DOT CA Test 41	7 1999	DOT	CA Test 422	DOT CA Test 532 / 643
13500	24.2	0	1 10 10 10		90	7.3



SOIL CORROSIVITY TESTS DOT CA TEST 417/422/ 643

Project Name:	Lido House Hotel	Tested By :	EE/MF Date	11/07/13
Project No. :	13-160-00	Data Input By:	MF Date	11/13/13
Pad #'S:	0 - 1'	Depth (ft.):	1.0' - 4.0'	-
Sample No. :	DH-4			Flask#
Sample Description:	Poorly	Graded Sand (SP)		S2

Chloride Content, DOT California Test 422 Sulfate Content, DOT California Test 417

· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	- · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					
Sample used from flask (ml)	25.0		Sample used from flask (ml)	20.0		
Initial Burette Reading (ml)	0.1		Total Diluted amount (ml)	100.0		
Final Burette Reading (ml)	3.20		Spectrophotometer reading	0.045		
Silver Nitrate usen in titration (ml)	3.10		% Transmittance	98.00		
Chloride (ppm)	186.0		Sulfate (ppm)	64.9		

Soil Resistivity, DOT California Test 643

Remolded Specimen Moisture Adjustments						
Remolded Spe	ecimen	E-Argentin	IVIO	sture .	Aajustments I	and the second s
Water Added (ml)		45	50		50	
Adj. Moisture Content (%)		7.5%	15.	8%	24.2%	
Soil Temperature (C)		21,9	20	.6	20.0	
Resistance Reading (ohm)	19000	110	000	11000	
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)		22040.0	124	02.5	12237.5	
Remolded Spe	ecimen	Moisture Adjustments				
Water Added (ml)						
Adj. Moisture Content (%)						
Soil Temperature (C)						
Resistance Reading (ohm)					
Soil Resistivity (ohm-cm)		0.0	0	.0	0.0	0.0
Min. Resistivity (ohm-cm)	Moisture Content (%)	Sulfate Content Ch (ppm)		ent Chloride Content (ppm)		Soil pH
DOT CA Test 532 / 643		DOT CA Test 41	OT CA Test 417 1999 DOT CA		CA Test 422	DOT CA Test 532 / 643
12200	25.0	65			186	7.3

SAND EQUIVALENT TEST RESULTS

BORING NUMBER	DEPTH	GEOLOGIC UNIT	USCS	SAND EQUIVALENT
DH-2	1'-3'	Qaf	SP	72
				:
·				
	į			

PERFORMED IN GENERAL ACCORDANCE WITH ASTM D 4329



Lido House Hotel, Newport Beach 13-160-00

APPENDIX C



APPENDIX C

Liquefaction Analysis

(Including Liquefaction-Induced Settlement and Lateral Spread)





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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

Project title: Lido House Hotel

CPT file: CPT-1

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method: Fines correction method: Points to test:

Robertson (2009) Based on Ic value Earthquake magnitude M_w: 6.97 Peak ground acceleration: 0.63

Robertson (2009)

G.W.T. (in-situ): G.W.T. (earthq.): Average results interval: Ic cut-off value:

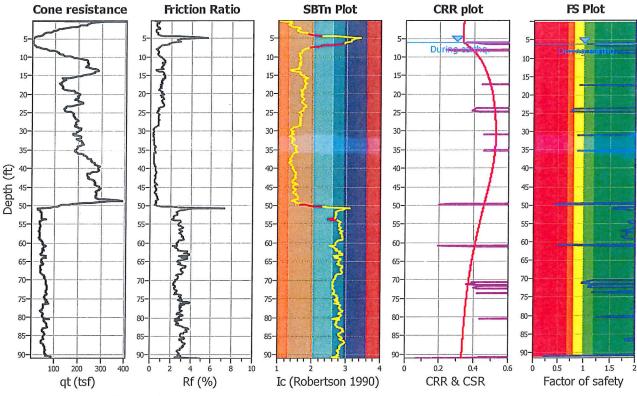
6.00 ft 6.00 ft 2.60 Unit weight calculation: Based on SBT Use fill: Fill height: N/A Fill weight: N/A Trans. detect. applied: Yes

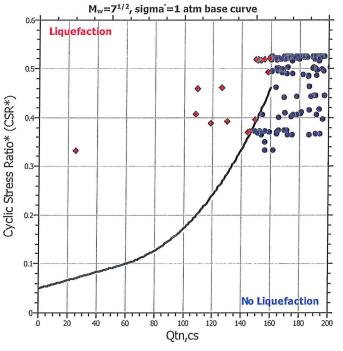
Location: Balboa Penesula

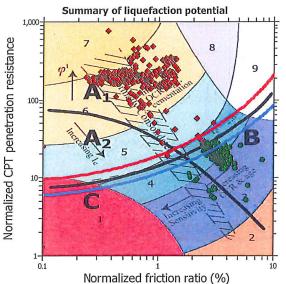
 K_{σ} applied:

Clay like behavior applied: Limit depth applied: No Limit depth: MSF method:

All soils N/A Method based

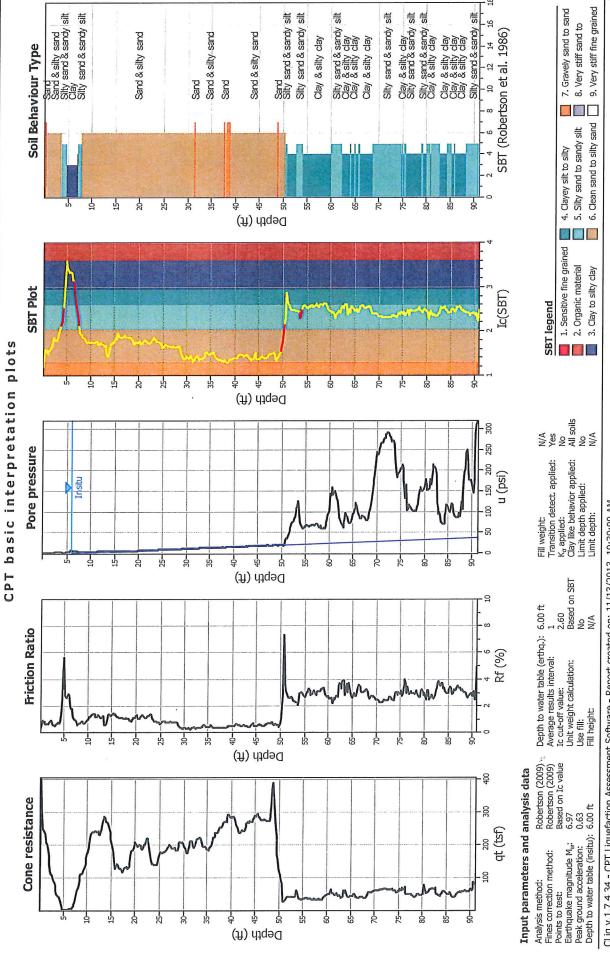






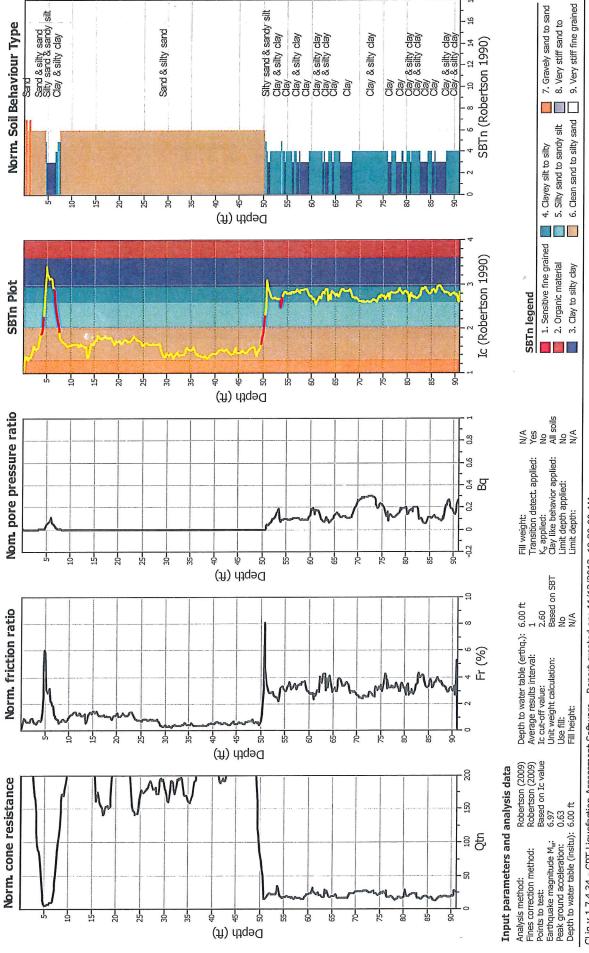
Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone A2: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground

Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry

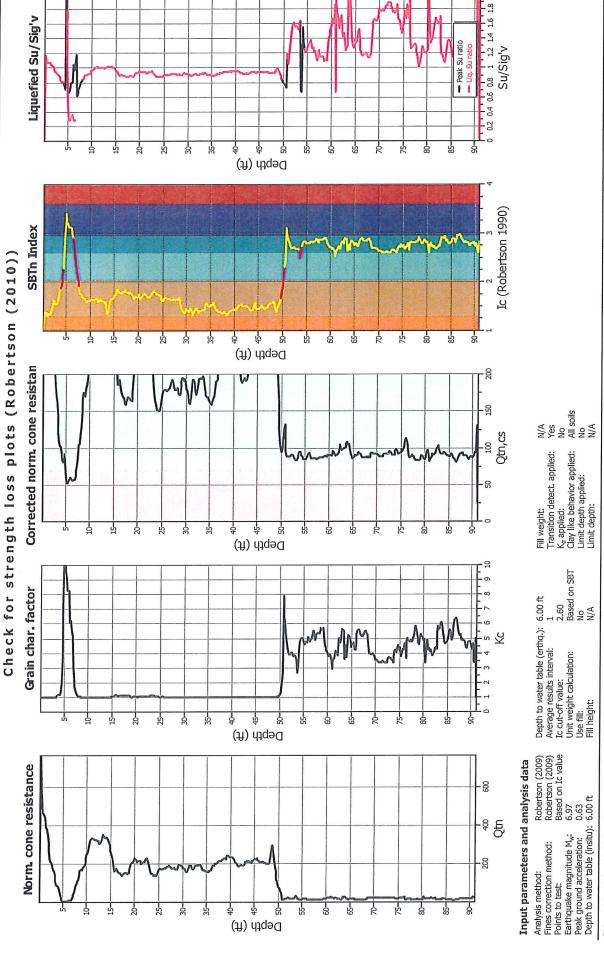


CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:00 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

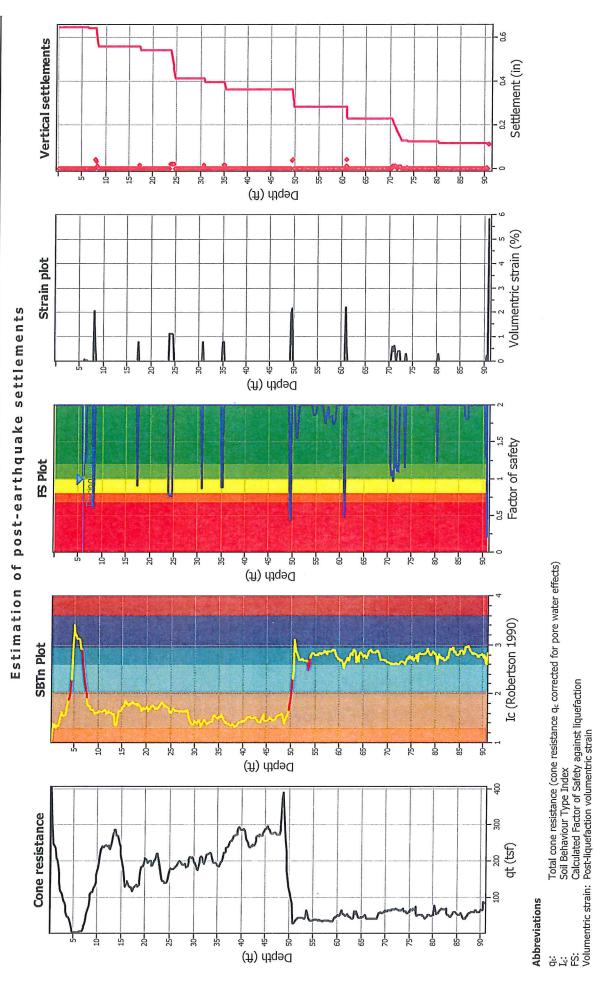
CPT basic interpretation plots (normalized)



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:00 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:00 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:00 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.dq



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

Project title: Lido House Hotel

CPT file: CPT-2

Input parameters and analysis data

Analysis method: Fines correction method: Points to test: Earthquake magnitude M_w: Peak ground acceleration:

Robertson (2009) Robertson (2009) Based on Ic value 6.97 0.63

G.W.T. (in-situ): G.W.T. (earthq.): Average results interval: Ic cut-off value: Unit weight calculation:

6.00 ft 2.60 Based on SBT

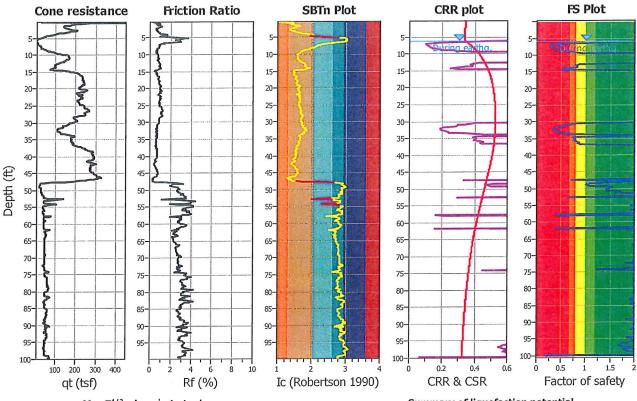
6.00 ft

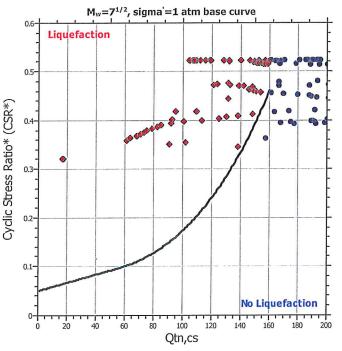
Use fill: No Fill height: N/A N/A Fill weight: Trans. detect. applied: Yes K_{σ} applied:

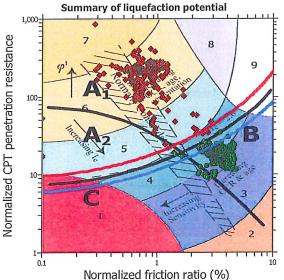
Location: Balboa Penesula

Clay like behavior applied: All s Limit depth applied: No All soils Limit depth: N/A MSF method:

Method based

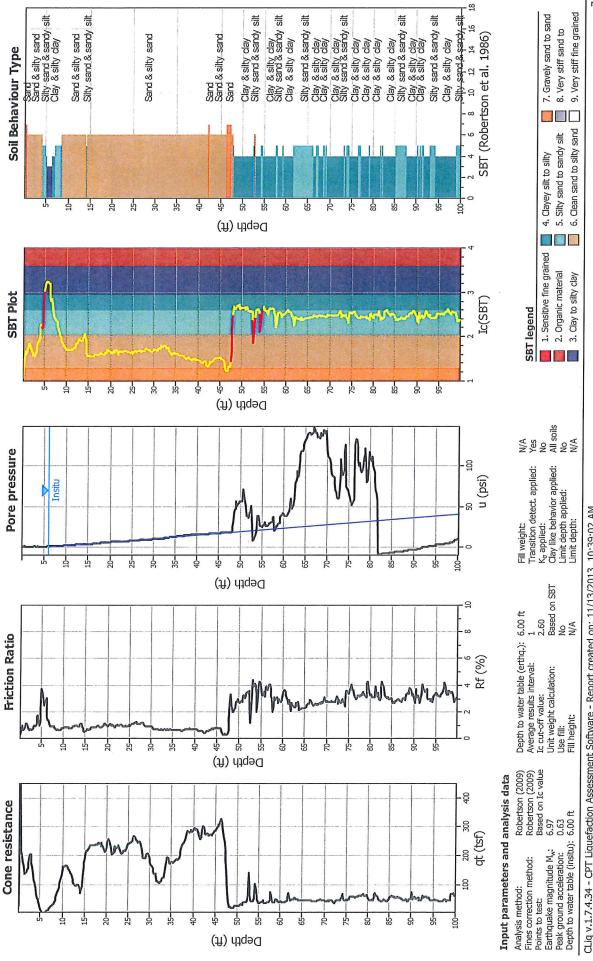




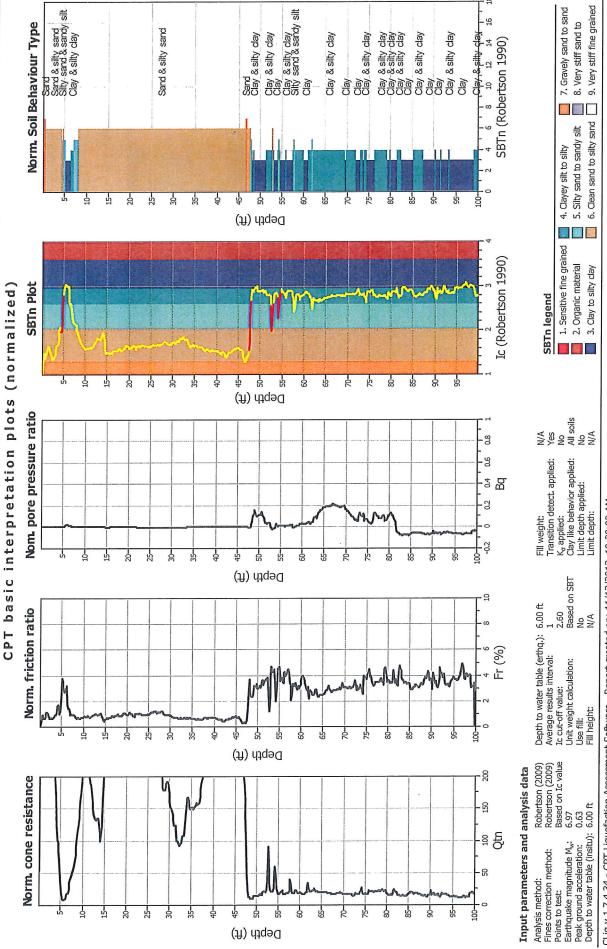


Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone A₂: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground

Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry CPT basic interpretation plots



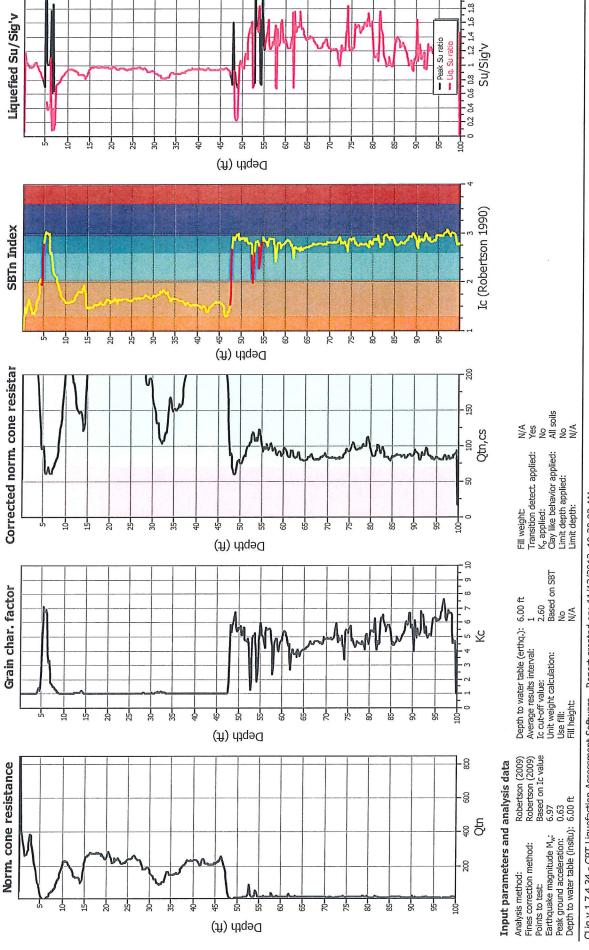
CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:02 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.dq



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:02 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

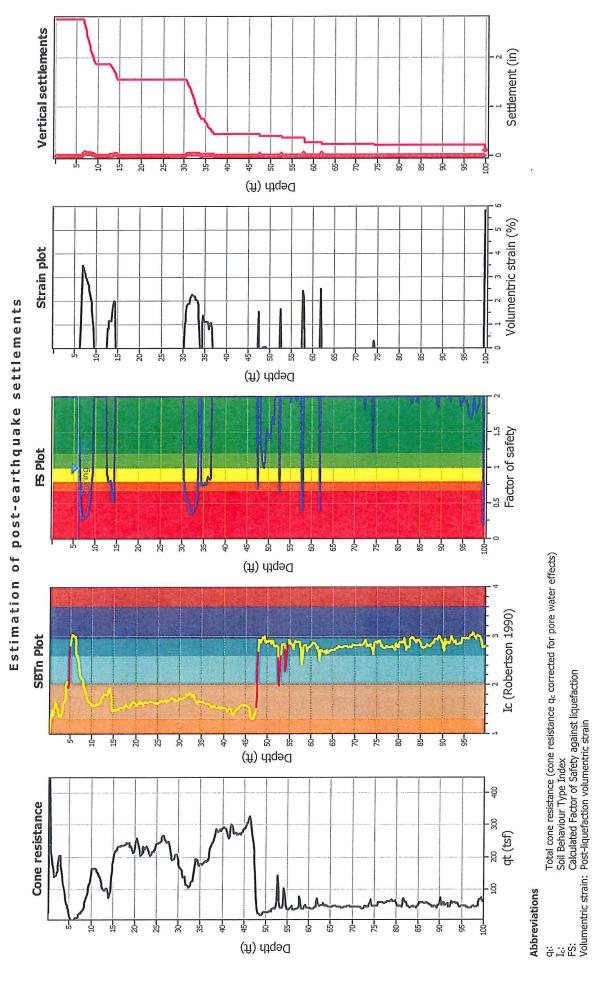
œ

Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:02 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\(CPT 1-5.clq

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CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:02 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.dq



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

Project title: Lido House Hotel

CPT file: CPT-3

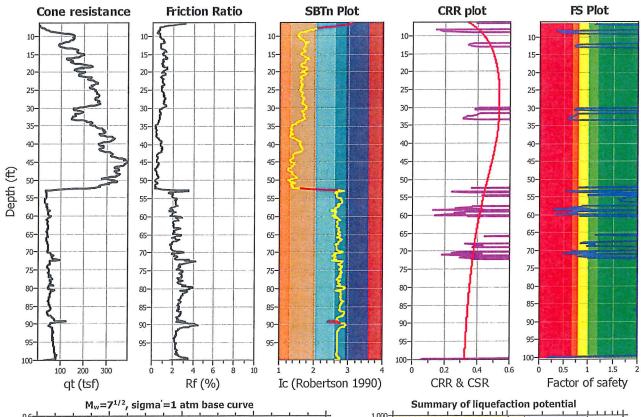
Input parameters and analysis data

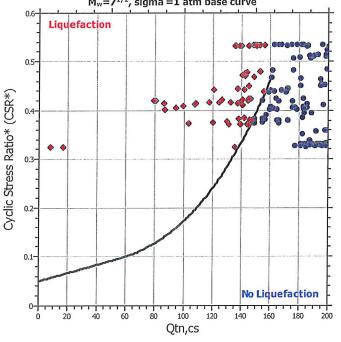
Analysis method: Fines correction method: Points to test: Earthquake magnitude M_w; Peak ground acceleration: Robertson (2009) Robertson (2009) Based on Ic value 6.97 0.63 G.W.T. (in-situ): G.W.T. (earthq.): Average results interval: Ic cut-off value: Unit weight calculation:

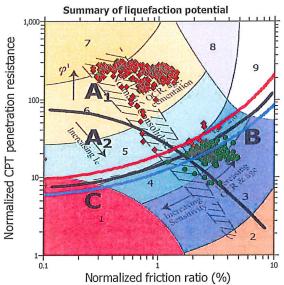
6.00 ft 6.00 ft rval: 1 2.60 on: Based on SBT Use fill: No Fill height: N/A Fill weight: N/A Trans. detect. applied: Yes K_{σ} applied: No

Location: Balboa Penesula

Clay like behavior applied: All soils
Limit depth applied: No
Limit depth: N/A
MSF method: Method based

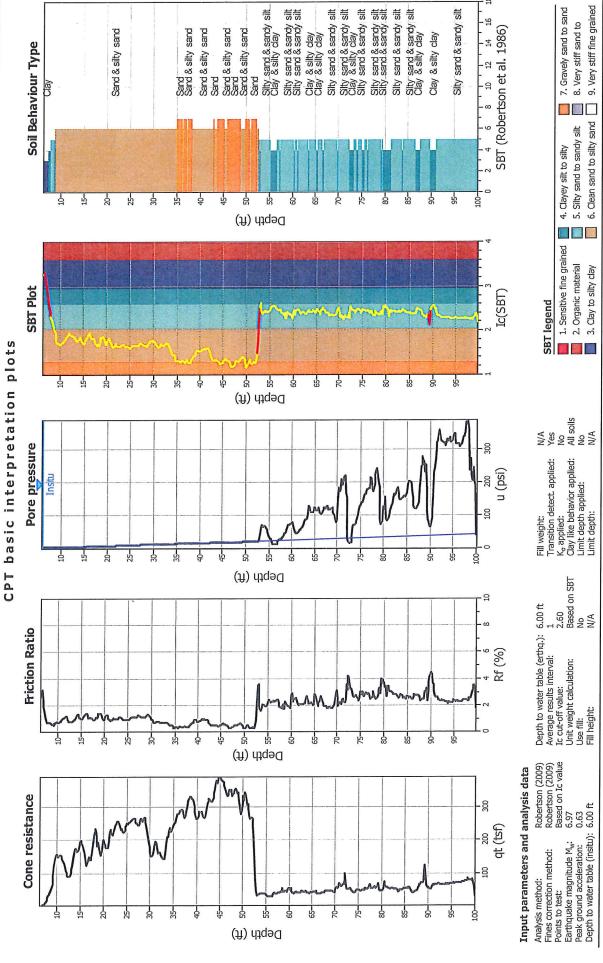






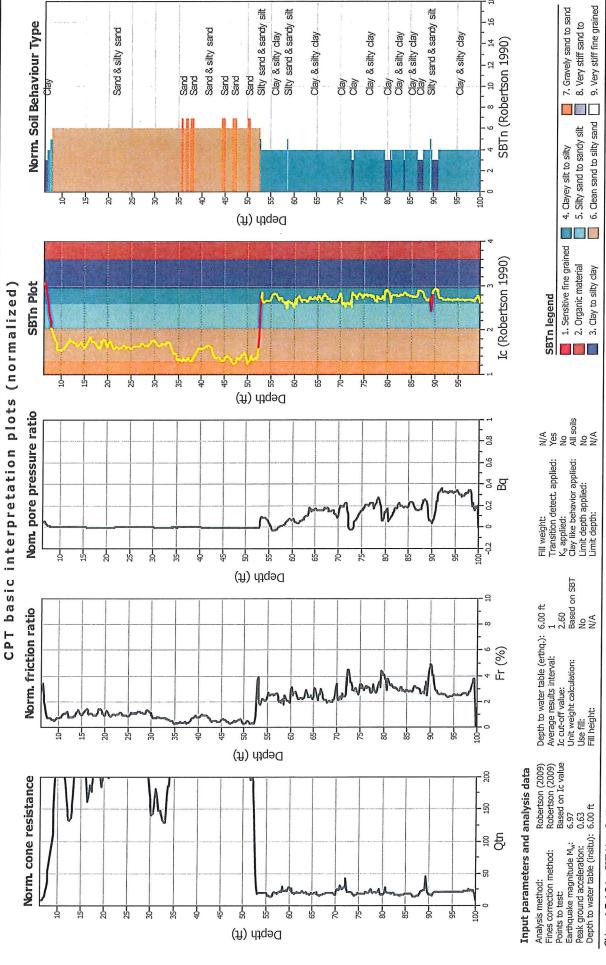
Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone A₂: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground geometry.

Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:04 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

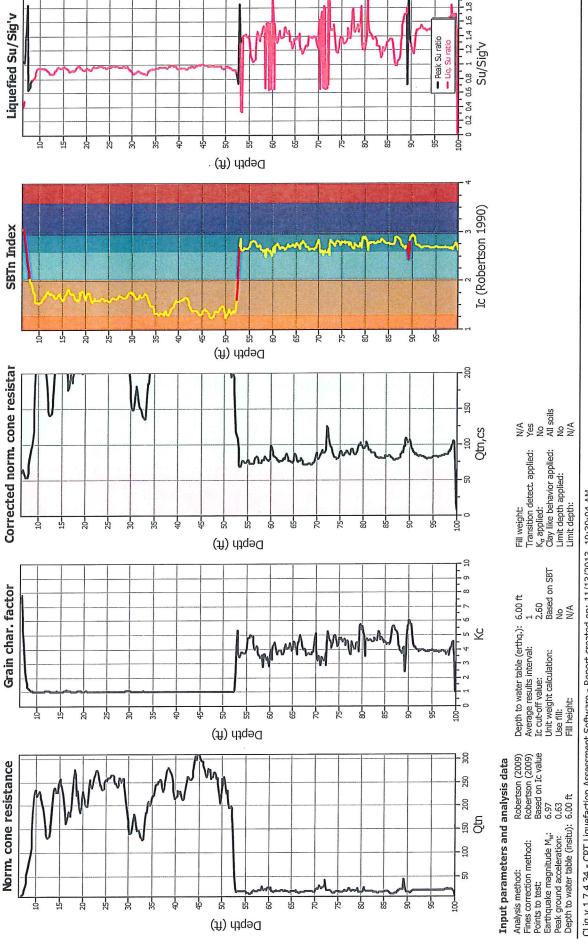
18



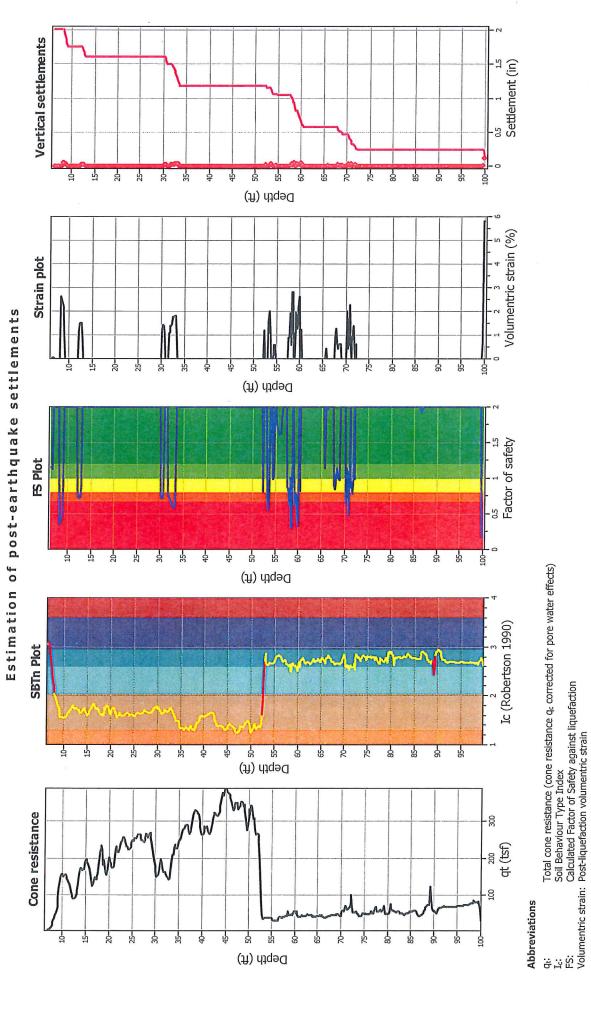
CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:04 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

Check for strength loss plots (Robertson (2010))

CPT name: CPT-3



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:04 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:04 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

Location: Balboa Penesula

Project title: Lido House Hotel

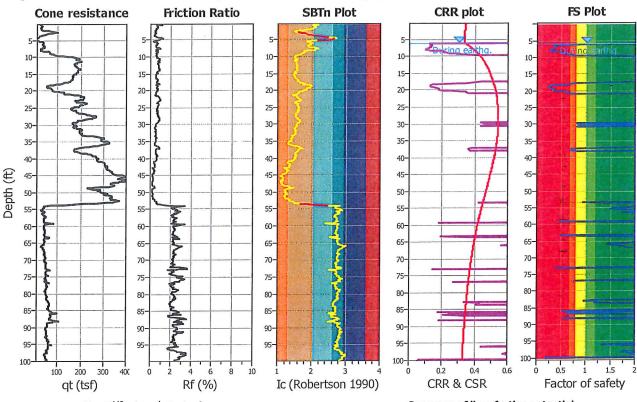
CPT file: CPT-4

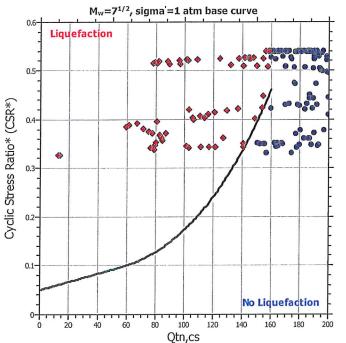
Input parameters and analysis data

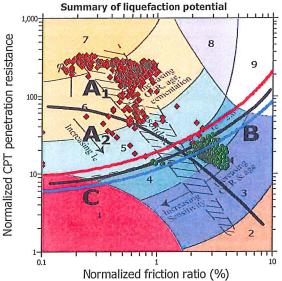
Analysis method: Fines correction method: Points to test: Earthquake magnitude M_w: Peak ground acceleration: Robertson (2009) Robertson (2009) Based on Ic value 6.97 0.63 G.W.T. (in-situ): G.W.T. (earthq.): Average results interval: Ic cut-off value: Unit weight calculation:

6.00 ft 6.00 ft erval: 1 2.60 tion: Based on SBT Use fill: No Fill height: N/A Fill weight: N/A Trans. detect. applied: Yes K_{α} applied: No

Clay like behavior applied: All soils
Limit depth applied: No
Limit depth: N/A
MSF method: Method based



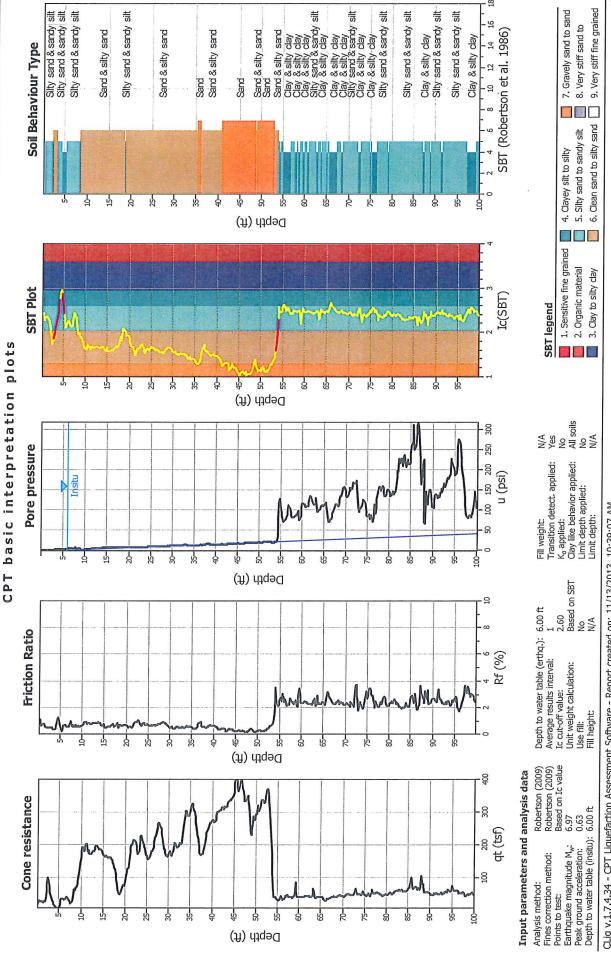




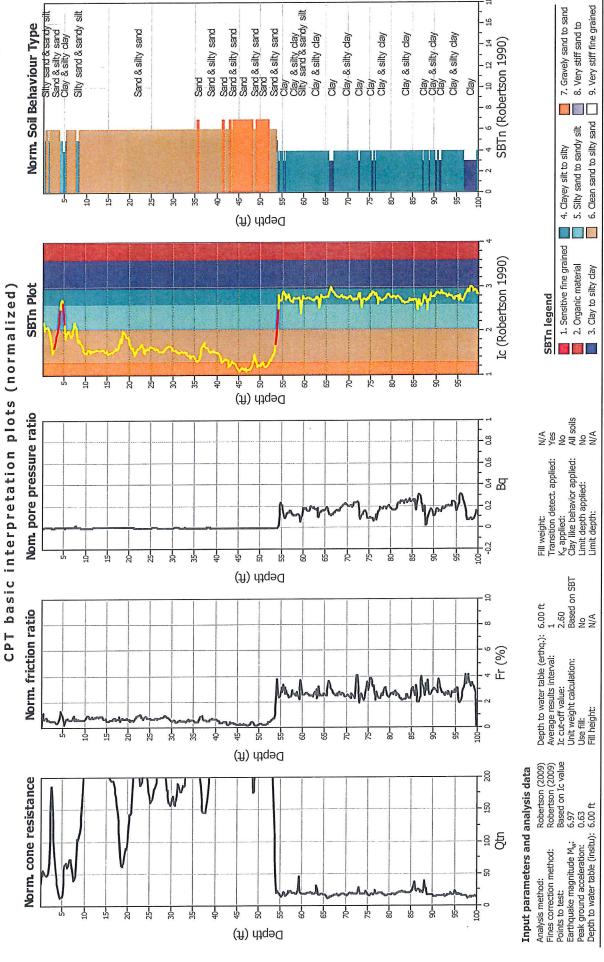
Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone A₂: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground recometry.

Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry

CPT



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:07 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

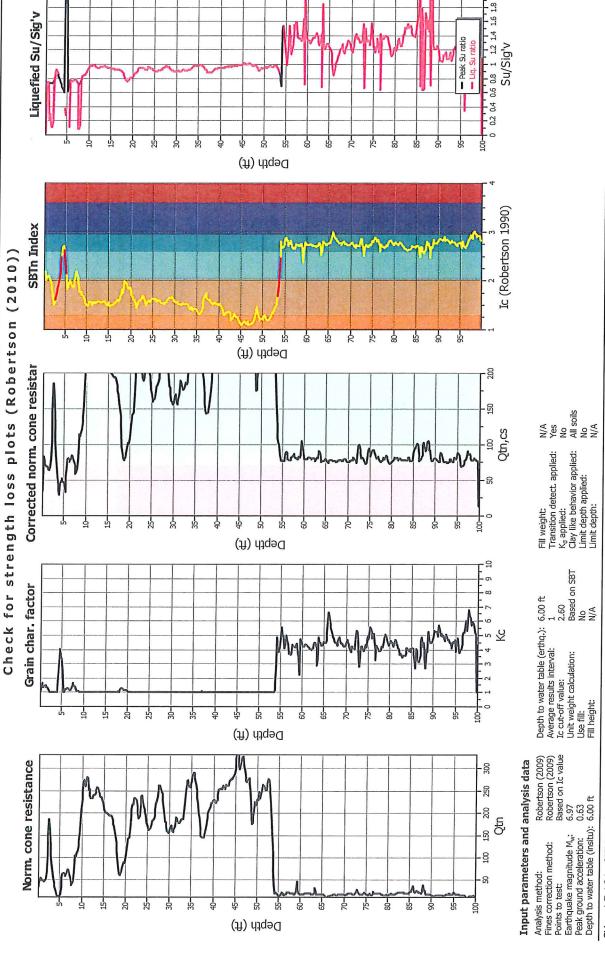


CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:07 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

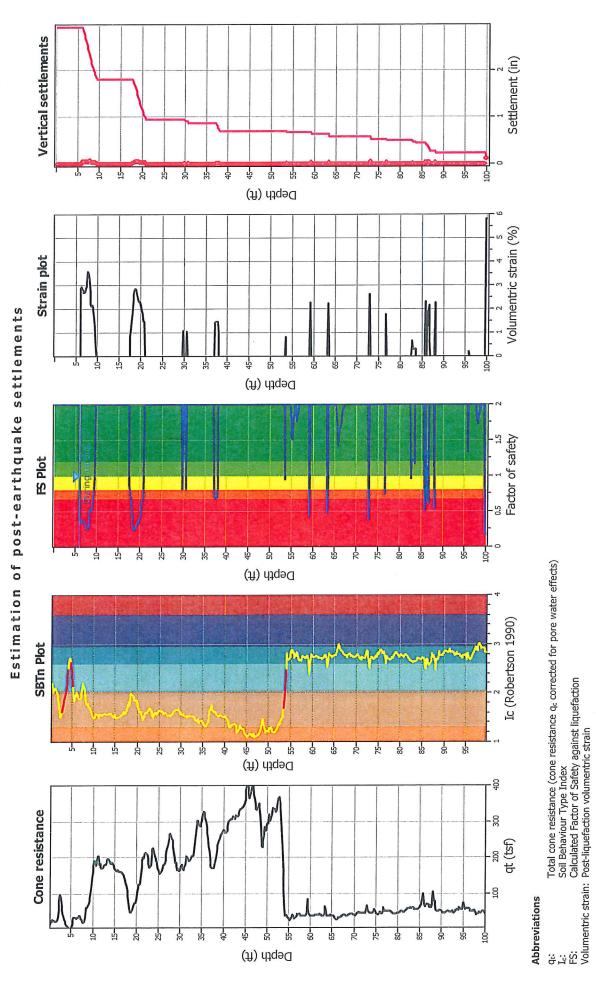
18

18

This software is licensed to: GMU Geotechnical, Inc.



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:07 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:07 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



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LIQUEFACTION ANALYSIS REPORT

Project title: Lido House Hotel

CPT file : CPT-5

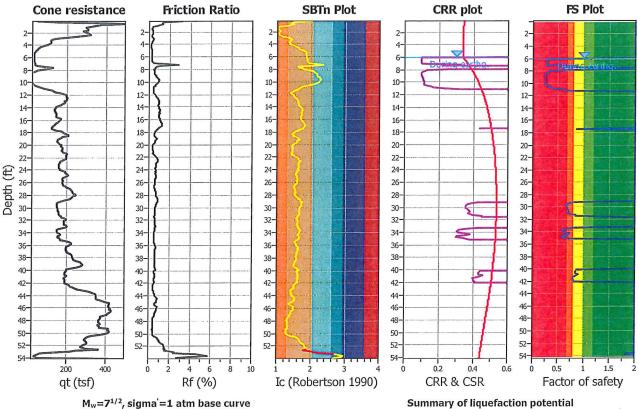
Input parameters and analysis data

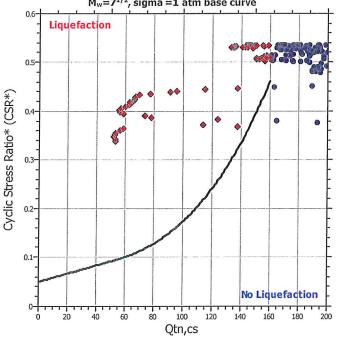
Analysis method: Fines correction method: Points to test: Earthquake magnitude M_w: Peak ground acceleration: Robertson (2009) Robertson (2009) Based on Ic value 6.97 0.63 G.W.T. (in-situ): G.W.T. (earthq.): Average results interval: Ic cut-off value: Unit weight calculation:

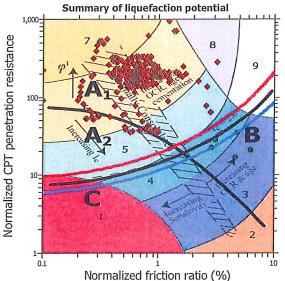
6.00 ft 6.00 ft al: 1 2.60 a: Based on SBT Use fill: No Fill height: N/A Fill weight: N/A Trans. detect. applied: Yes K_{σ} applied: No

Location: Balboa Penesula

Clay like behavior applied: All soils
Limit depth applied: No
Limit depth: N/A
MSF method: Method based

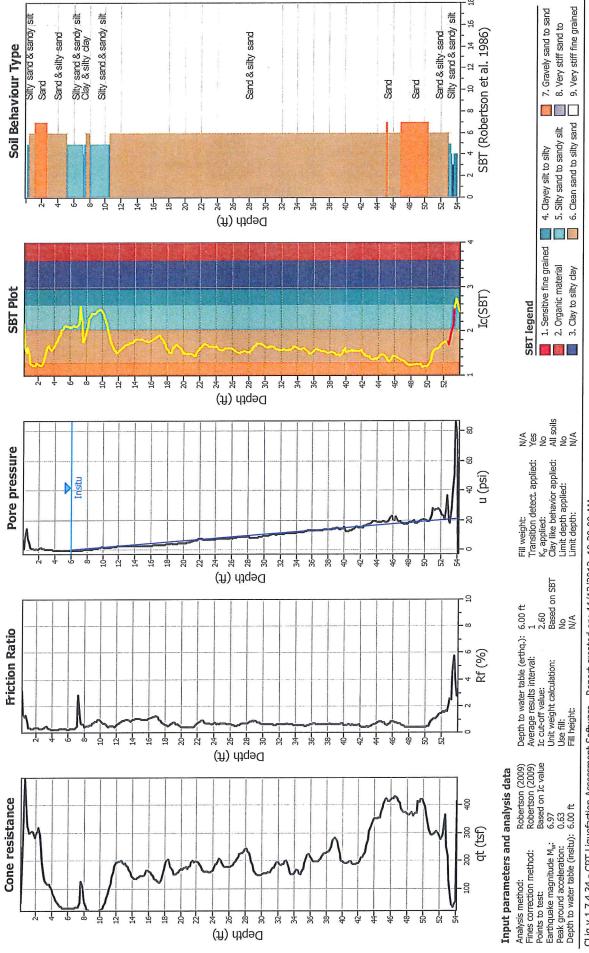






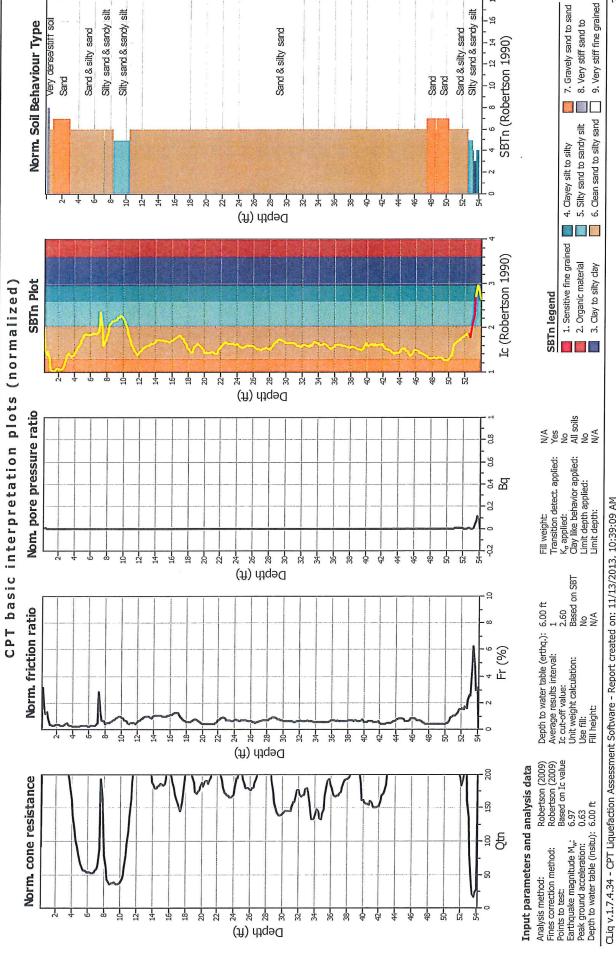
Zone A₁: Cyclic liquefaction likely depending on size and duration of cyclic loading Zone A₂: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss likely depending on loading and ground geometry

Zone B: Liquefaction and post-earthquake strength loss unlikely, check cyclic softening Zone C: Cyclic liquefaction and strength loss possible depending on soil plasticity, brittleness/sensitivity, strain to peak undrained strength and ground geometry CPT basic interpretation plots



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:09 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq

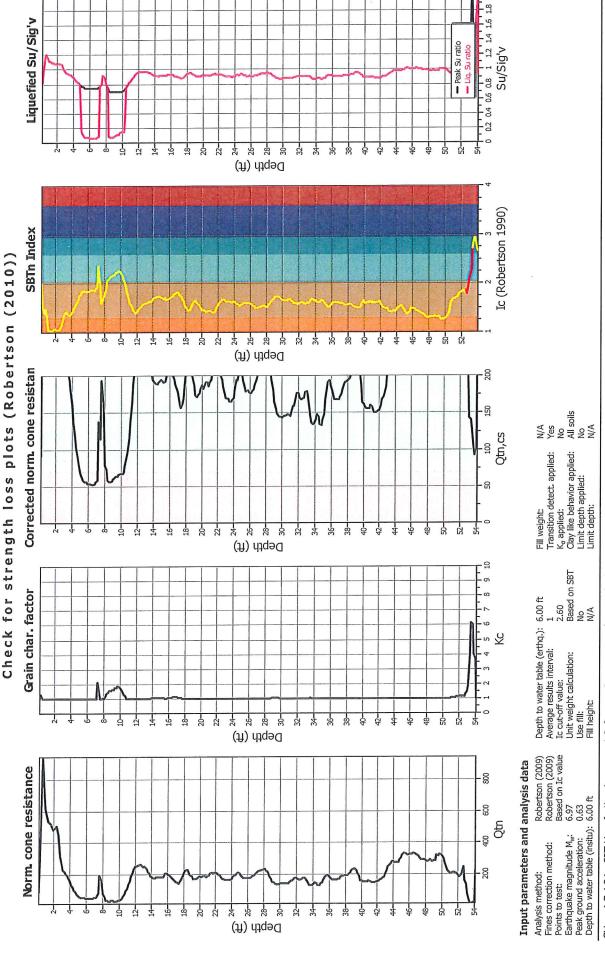
22



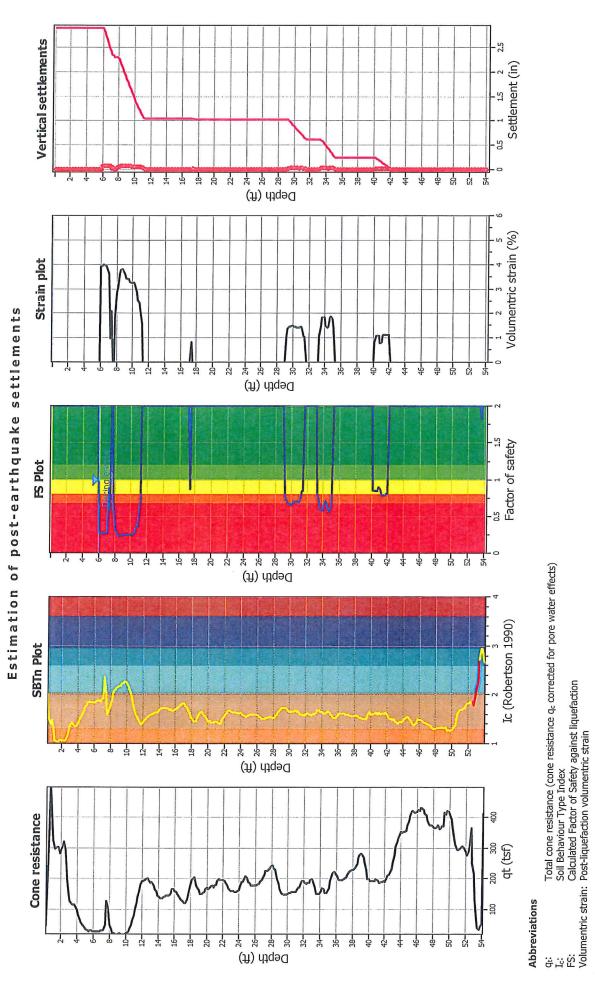
CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:09 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



CPT name: CPT-5



CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:09 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



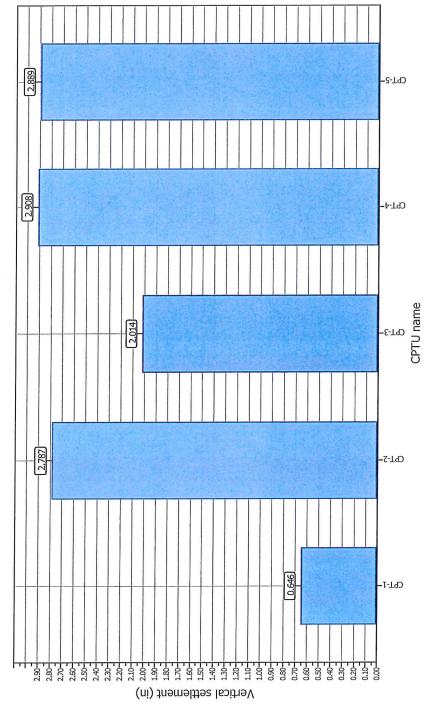
CLiq v.1.7.4.34 - CPT Liquefaction Assessment Software - Report created on: 11/13/2013, 10:39:09 AM Project file: U:\2013\13-160-00\Analyses\Liquefaction\CPT 1-5.clq



Project title: Lido House Hotel

Location: Balboa Penesula

Overall vertical settlements report



APPENDIX D



APPENDIX D

Retaining Wall Design Parameters



BEARING CAPACITY FOR SHALLOW FOOTINGS (DM 7.2)

Length	Base	Depth	С	φ	γ	q
ft	ft	ft	psf	degrees	pcf	psf
100	2	1.5	50	30	125	187.5

Inc. from 2.5 to 3.5

 $\begin{array}{cccc}
 N_q & N_c & N_{\gamma} \\
 19.3 & 32 & 17
\end{array}$

q_{all (ksf) (FS=3)}

Square Footing				
q _{ult} q _{all}				
(ksf)	(ksf)			
6.93	2.31			

	Base/Length (ft)					
	2	3	4	5		
Depth (ft)	(2'x2')	(3'x3')	(4'x4')	(5'x5')		
2	2.87	3.15	3.44	3.72		
3	3.67	3.96	4.24	4.52		
4	4.48	4.76	5.04	5.33		
Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5	0.804	0.804	0.804	0.804		
Inc. from 2.5 to 3.5	0.804	0.804	0.804	0.804		

Increase from	Increase from
2x2 to 3x3	3x3 to 4x4
0.283	0.283
0.283	0.283
0.283	0.283

200 psf and 500 psf for every foot increase in footing width and depth, respectively

Continuous Footing				
q _{ult} q _{all}				
(ksf)	(ksf)			
7.34	2.45			

	Base (ft)				
Depth (ft)	1.5	2	2.5	3	
1.5	2.27	2.45	2.63	2.80	
2.5	3.08	3.25	3.43	3.61	
3.5	3.88	4.06	4.23	4.41	
Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5	0.804	0.804	0.804	0.804	

Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5	Inc. from 2 to 3
0.354	0.35
0.354	0.35
0.354	0.35

 Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5
 0.804
 0.804
 0.804
 0.804

 Inc. from 2.5 to 3.5
 0.804
 0.804
 0.804
 0.804

300 psf and 500 psf for every foot increase in footing width and depth, respectively

0.804

0.804

0.804

Circular Footing

	Diameter (ft)			
Depth (ft)	2	3	4	5
1.5	2.32	2.54	2.75	2.96
2.5	3.13	3.34	3.55	3.77
3.5	3.93	4.15	4.36	4.57
Inc. from 1.5 to 2.5	0.804	0.804	0.804	0.804

0.804

Inc. from 2 to 3	Inc. from 3 to 4
0.213	0.213
0.213	0.213
0.213	0.213

Retaing Wall Lateral Earth Pressures Summary of Variou Conditions

REQUIRED INPUT PARAMETERS

OUTPUT DATA

Information Required to Be Read for Design

PGA (g):	0.42
K _h /PGA ⁺ :	0.5

[†] NOTE:	
AASHTO seismic design for highway bridges	
(1983) recommends:	Kh: 0.5 PGA

Whitman and Liao (1985) recommend for M=7			
Kh as a Function of PGA & Expected Displacements			
For Displacement to less than (in)	PGA = 0.2g	PGA = 0.4g	
1	0.13	0.3	
4	0.1	0.25	

Use kv of 0.1 & 0.05 for gravity and anchored sheet pile walls, respectively. Assume the vertical acceleration upward, downward, & zero. Use the conservative results. $a_h = k_h *g$, $a_v = k_v *g$

γ _t (pcf): Mc (%):	125
Mc (%):	15
γ _b (pcf):	62.6
Gs:	2.65
γ_b (pcf): Gs: K_h (g): K_v (g):	0.21
K _v (g):	0

	Degrees	
Friction Angle (φ'):	30	
Increase the Strength for Dynamic Event?	no	
Dynamic Firction Angle (ATAN[1.33*TAN(φ')]:	30.00	
Ratio* of δ/φ':	0.5	* φ/2 < δ < 2φ/3
$r_u = \Delta u / \sigma_v'$ (%):	0	

$P_{AE} = 0.5*K_{AE}*[\gamma_t*(1-k_v)]*H^2$

Vertical Wall with flat Backfill				
KA:	0.30	\neg		
		Submerged Ru=0,	Submerged Ru=0, Free	Submerged, Ru,
	Dry/Moist	Restrained Water	Water	Restrained Water
Mononobe-Okabe, Whitman & Christian 1970, K _{AE} :	0.46	0.76	0.61	0.76
		K _{WD} (@ 0.4H form Base):	0.25	_
KAE-KA:	0.16	0.45	0.56	0.45

RECOMMENDED DESIGN VALUES FOR DRAINED CONDITION			
EFP Active Pressure (pcf):	38	Round Up to 40	
EFP At Rest Pressure (pcf):	63		
EFP Seismic (pcf):	20		

Location:

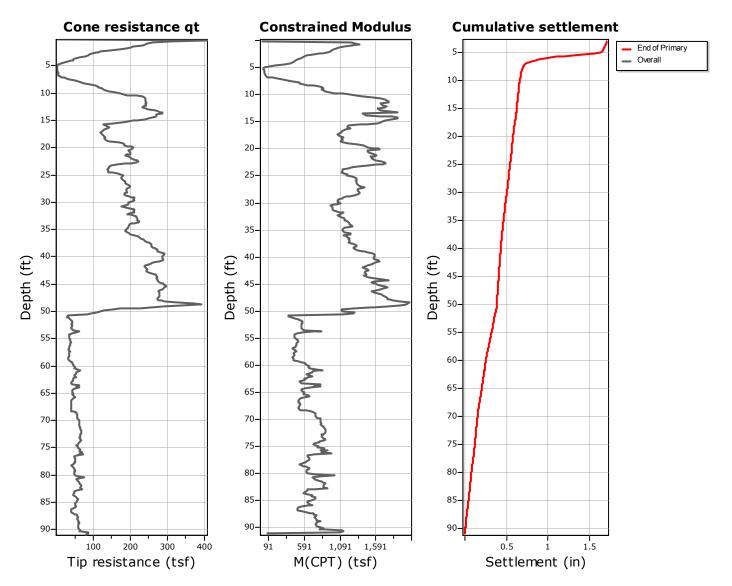
CPT: CPT-01

Total depth: 91.04 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Surface Elevation: 0.00 ft Coords: X:0.00, Y:0.00 Cone Type: Kehoe

Cone Operator: Uknown

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular Footing width: 125.00 (ft)

L/B: 2.0

Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf) Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft) Footing is rigid: Yes

Remove excavation load: No Apply 20% rule: No

Calculate secondary settlements: No Time period for primary consolidation: N/A Time period for second. settlements: N/A

* Primary settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta \sigma_{v}}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$

Location:

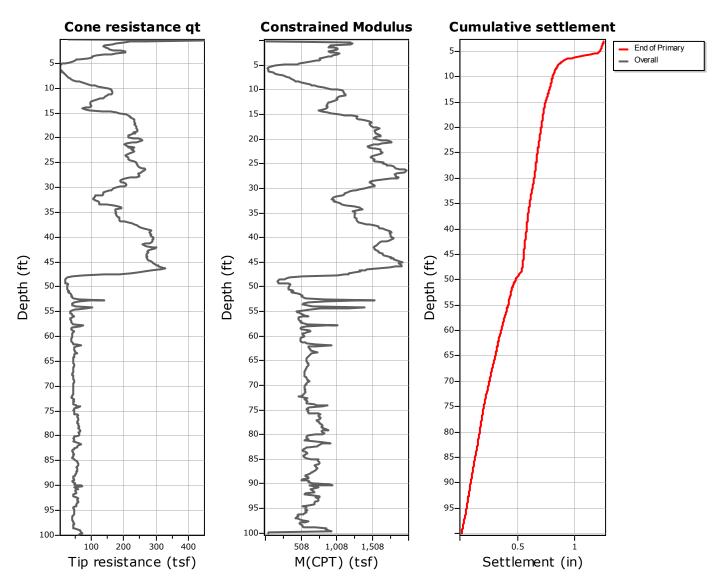
CPT: CPT-02

Total depth: 100.07 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Surface Elevation: 0.00 ft Coords: X:0.00, Y:0.00 Cone Type: Kehoe

Cone Operator: Uknown

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular Footing width: 125.00 (ft)

L/B: 2.0

Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf) Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft) Footing is rigid: Yes

Remove excavation load: No

Apply 20% rule: No

Calculate secondary settlements: No Time period for primary consolidation: N/A Time period for second. settlements: N/A

* Primary settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta \sigma_{v}}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$

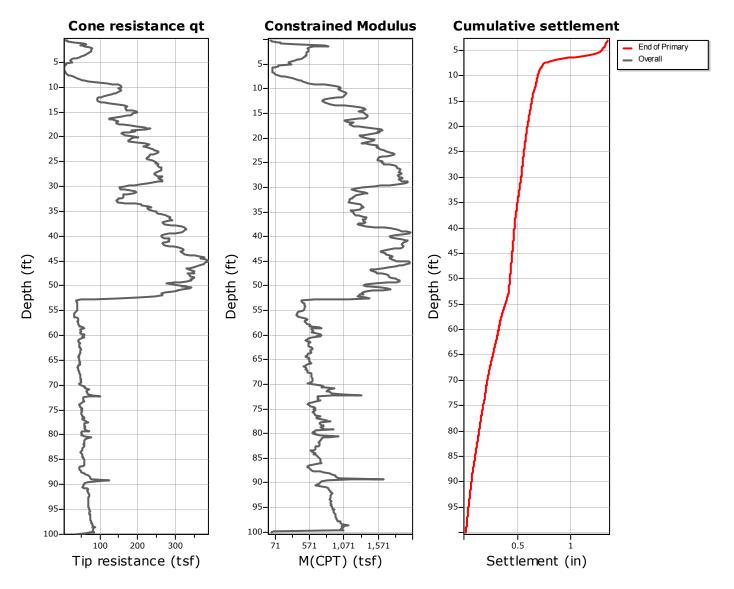
Location:

CPT: CPT-03

Total depth: 100.07 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Surface Elevation: 0.00 ft Coords: X:0.00, Y:0.00 Cone Type: Kehoe Cone Operator: Uknown

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular Footing width: 125.00 (ft)

L/B: 2.0

Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf) Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft) Footing is rigid: Yes

Remove excavation load: No

Apply 20% rule: No

Calculate secondary settlements: No Time period for primary consolidation: N/A Time period for second. settlements: N/A

* Primary settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta \sigma_{v}}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$

Location:

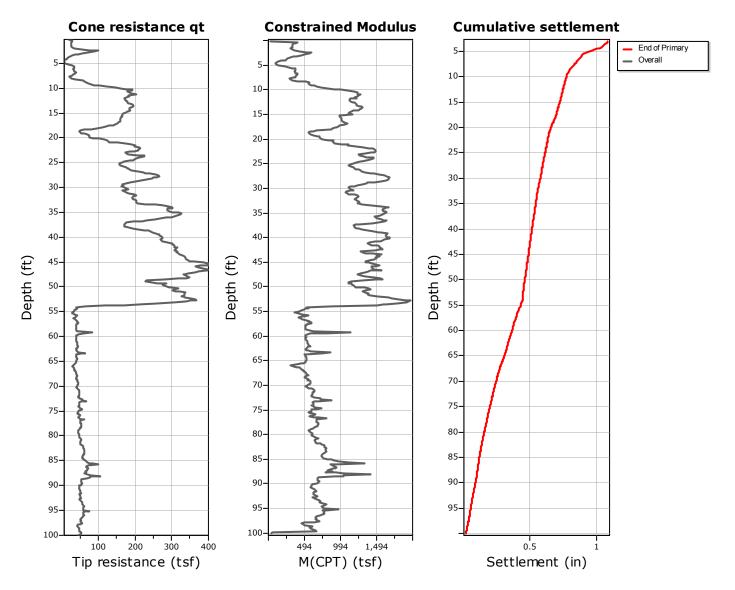
CPT: CPT-04

Total depth: 100.07 ft, Date: 10/23/2013

Surface Elevation: 0.00 ft Coords: X:0.00, Y:0.00 Cone Type: Kehoe

Cone Operator: Uknown

Settlements calculation according to theory of elasticity*



Caclulation properties

Footing type: Rectangular Footing width: 125.00 (ft)

L/B: 2.0

Footing pressure: 1.00 (tsf) Embedment depth: 3.00 (ft) Footing is rigid: Yes

Remove excavation load: No

Apply 20% rule: No

Calculate secondary settlements: No Time period for primary consolidation: N/A Time period for second. settlements: N/A

* Primary settlements calculation is performed according to the following formula:

$$S = \sum \frac{\Delta \sigma_{v}}{M_{CPT}} \Delta z$$

$$S = C_a \cdot \Delta z \cdot \log(t)$$